The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2 *Registered as a Newspaper*

No. 2962
VOL. CXXV

NOVEMBER 14, 1936

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 20/-. *Single Copies* 9d.

New Attractive Carton



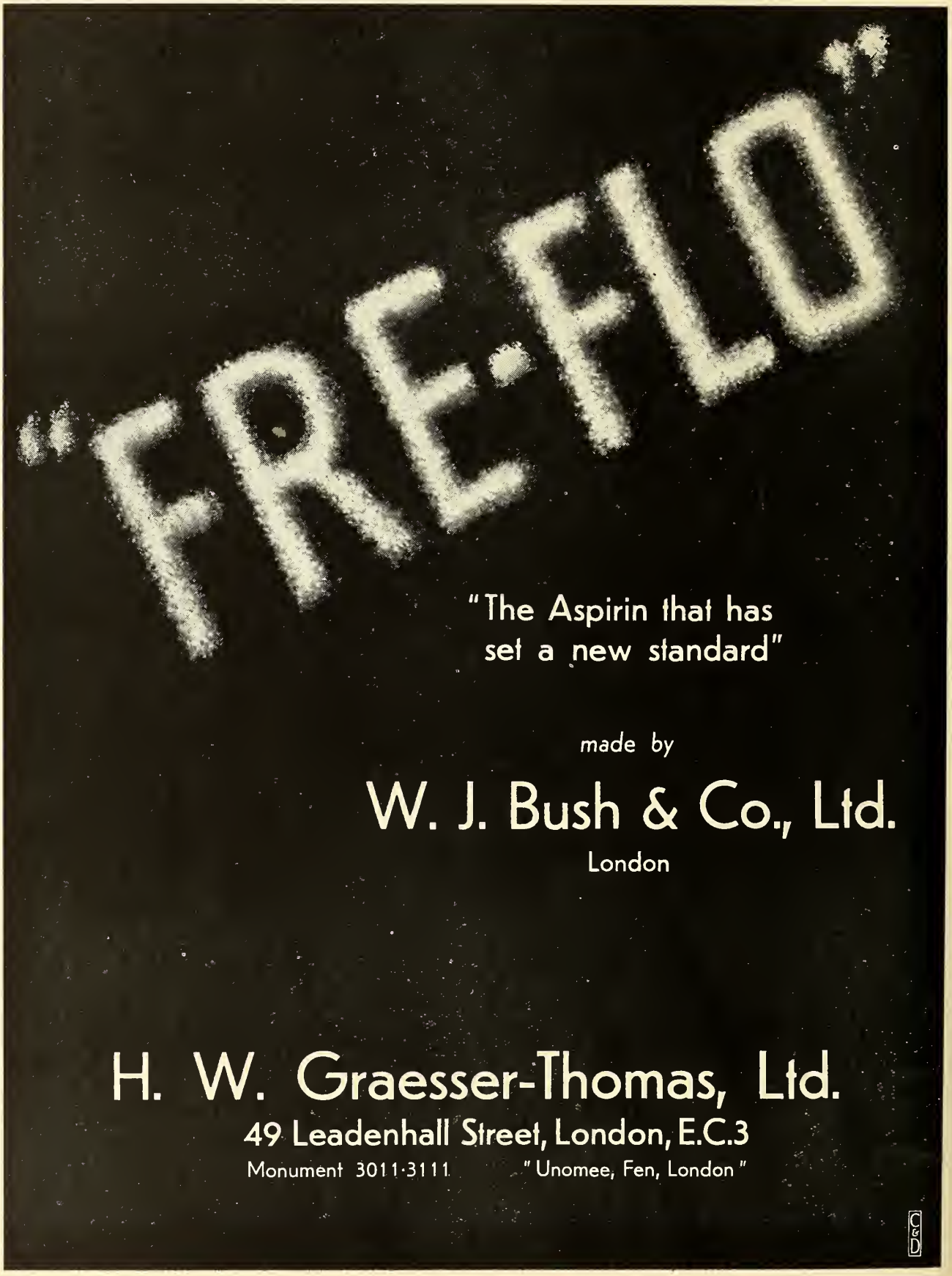
This is the time to display it

Haliborange is now packed in a tasteful cream and green carton. It is a very attractive pack and worthy of a place in every chemist's window. During the next few months Haliborange will be heavily advertised.

HALIBORANGE

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD. LONDON E.2.

Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 & 6.


"FRE-FLO"
"The Aspirin that has set a new standard"
made by
W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.
London
H. W. Graesser-Thomas, Ltd.
49 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
Monument 3011-3111 "Unomee, Fen, London"

UGB STOCK GLASS BOTTLES AND OPAL POTS

Present your product ATTRACTIVELY...

U.G.B. Stock designs are unequalled for their purpose, being "the stock line with the proprietary appearance."

A few of these are illustrated below, there being a wide selection of stock containers for your needs.

U.G.B. expert designers also specialise in creating Proprietary packages complete with various types of Screw mouth closures.

Screw caps and glass containers, both manufactured by U.G.B., ensure perfect fitting.



Manufactured by UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS · LIMITED

The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe
40-43 Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.2
Telephone : Temple Bar 6680 (10 lines)
Telegrams : "Unglaboman, Estrand, London"

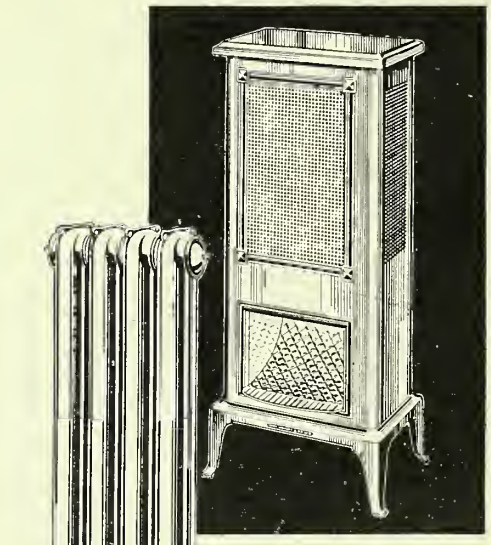
A A



FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS' COMFORT

Severe winter weather is predicted and immediate consideration should be given to the heating arrangements in your shop.

Progressive pharmacies throughout the country are heated by Wright's Gas Radiators, because these ensure economical heating without attention, and with complete reliability. There are two distinct types, each obtainable in several different sizes and in a variety of colour finishes, suitable for any class of shop. Installation is simple, and effected without hindrance to business. Illustrated lists will be sent on request to Dept. C.D.



The attractive lines of the "Console" (shown above) together with the wide choice of colour finishes, make it the most suitable radiator for business premises.
Wright's "Loop" type radiators (left) are fitted with the "Regulo" automatic control, maintaining an even temperature and ensuring that only a minimum of gas is used.

WRIGHT'S GAS RADIATORS

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., LTD.
ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6.

Radiation

Collosol IODINE & Blackcurrant PASTILLES



Attractive Show Material-Generous Terms

A line well known to the general public and showing a margin to the retail chemist up to over 90% on outlay. Two displays, both large and small, are available.

Write at once for particulars of the bonus terms and also the terms for Crookes' Halibut Liver Oil.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES

(British Colloids Ltd.)

PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10.

Telephone :- Willesden 6313 (3 lines)

Telegrams :- Collosols, Harles, London.

T.G.S.


StaffAllenS
Powdered
ACACIA
ALL GRADES
STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists
Wholesale Trade Only. Write for Samples and Prices To-day.
COWPER STREET
Established 1833
LONDON, E.C.2


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Manufacturing Chemists
Wholesale Trade Only. Write for Samples and Prices To-day.
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Established 1833
LONDON, E.C.2

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd. (Uricure Tablets) 28
Aerograph Co., Ltd. (DeVilbiss Atomisers) x
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Haliborange) Front Cover
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Powdered Acacia, &c.) 4
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks) 18
Aspro, Ltd. (Aspro) xx
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists) .....Cover iv
Aziadé, Ltd. (Compact Perfumes) 13

Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. (Surgical Dressings) 20
Barker, R. W., & Co. (Patent Agents) xviii
Barnett, Jack L., Ltd. (Bottles) xviii
Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Bottles) ... xviii
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Halibut Oil and Malt, &c.) .....Leader Page
Benbows Dog Mixture Co., Ltd. (New Pack) 26
Bencard, C. L. (1934), Ltd. (Greenosan, &c.) xi
Benckiser, J. A. (Tartaric Acid, &c.) ... ii
Berdoe & Fish (Valuers, &c.).....Col. Supp.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd. (Liver Saline, &c.) 5
Blackie, R. (Denfix) 12
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ... iv
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd. (Lozenges, &c.) 28
Bob Martin, Ltd. (Dog Remedies) 30
Brady & Martin, Ltd. (Galenicals, &c.) iv
Brierley, John (Valuer, &c.) .....Col. Supp.
British Emulsifiers, Ltd. (Empire Bathjoy) 16
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (Mazda Lamps) 26
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Tablets, Pills, &c.) 28
Bugges Insecticides, Ltd. (Derris Insecticides) xvi

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd. (Aspirins, &c.) i
Burrough, James, Ltd. (Alcohol for Perfumery) .....Leader Page
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (' Ryzamin-B ') 31

Caleudox, Ltd. (Advertising Gifts) 26
Carter Bros. (Atlas Kattlekure) 30
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Penetrol) ... 6
Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy, &c.) vi
Christian Herald 8
Christy, T., & Co., Ltd. (Page-Barker Lotion, So-it-is Denture Powder)...16, 28
Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets) 28
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (Pills and Tablets) 8
Coxeter & Son, Ltd. (Nitrous Oxide) ... iii
Cresswell Bros. (Sponges) 28
Crookes Laboratories (Iodine and Blackcurrant Pastilles) 3

Daily Mail 27
Denver Chemical Mfg. Co. (Antiphlogistine) viii
Distillers Co., Ltd. (Dried Yeast, &c.) xviii
Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Christmas Display Fittings, &c.) 8, 24

Edwards Harlene, Ltd. (Hair Toilet Preparations) 14
Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd. (Filter Papers) xvi
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd. (Drugs, &c.) iv

Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders) .....Leader Page
Ferris & Co., Ltd. (Nigroids) viii
Foyles Libraries,, Ltd. (Books) xviii

Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd. (Gabasol Disinfectant) viii
Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery) xvi
General Electric Co., Ltd. (Gecoray Lighting) .....Cover iii

General Surgical Co., Ltd. (Hypodermic Syringes, &c.) 21
George, Ernest J., & Co. (Valuers, &c.) .....Col. Supp.
Gibson, Robert, & Sons, Ltd. (Winter Pastilles) viii
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd. (Drugs and Galenicals, &c.) viii
Graesser-Thomas, H. W., Ltd. (Aspirin "Fre-Flo") .....Cover ii
Grout & Co., Ltd. (Norvelast Finger Bandages) 21
Guyot-Guenin & Son (Tamar-Indien Grillon, &c.) vi

Hackett, S. E. (Film Overstocks) Col. Supp.
Hampden Residential Club.....Col. Supp.
Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd. (Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, &c.) iii
Hayman & Freeman (Buccaline Vaccine Tablets) .....Leader Page
Hedley, T., & Co., Ltd. (Glycerine) ... ii
Heward, R. H., & Co. (Surgical Appliances) 21
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. (Hot Water Bottle Cover) 20
Heymann, Harry, Ltd. (Monopol Cask and Drum Elevator) xviii
Hill, Thos., Engineering Co. (Hull), Ltd. (Bottle Washing Machinery) ... xvi
Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd. xv
Howard, Katherine, Ltd. (Eyelash Grower, &c.) .....Leader Page

International Laboratories, Ltd. (Do-Do Asthma Tablets) xiii

Jackson, J. G., & Crockatt, Ltd. (Machinery) xvi
Jacquesil Fabrics, Ltd. (Dawn Face Cloths) 12

[*Continued overleaf.*

Two ideal lines that show a generous profit!

ADVERTISING CONTINUES THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

LIVER SALINE

A "Chemists' Friend" line with an established demand

CAFFEINE

The Ideal Pick-me-up

WRITE TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

* * *

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Alfred Bishop

48 SPELMAN STREET, LIMITED LONDON + E + 1 Telephone - Bishopsgate 2331.

INDEX—cont.

Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. (Cod Liver Oil and Malt) 7
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shopfittings) .....Col. Supp.

King, J. C., Ltd. (Christmas Display Materials) 30

L. T. X., Ltd. (" Mar-vel " Bandage)... 22
Laboratories, The (Own Name Cosmetics and Beauty Aids) 28
Lennon, Ltd. (South African Agencies) v
Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles) 25
Lilly, Eli, & Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Preparations) 32
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. (Losall's Salt) iv
London & Provincial Factors, Ltd. (Wanie Blades) 12
London College of Pharmacy xix
Low, Son & Haydon, Ltd. (Toilet Preparations) 28

McGlashan, D., Ltd. (Abdine) 28
Martin, Bob, Ltd. (Dog Remedies) 30
Mather, Wm., Ltd. (Plaisters) 22
Matthews, D., & Son, Ltd. (Shopfittings) .....Col. Supp.
Matthews, S., & Co., Ltd. (Curicones, &c.) x
Maund, F., & Berg, E., Ltd. (Showcases) .....xvi, Col. Supp.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. (Service) ... 10
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirit) v
Middlesex Laboratory of Glandular Research, Ltd. vii
Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd. (Yeast Preparations) 28
Molson Ionized Iodine Co., Ltd. 30
Momand, D. S., Ltd. (Alka-Seltzer) ... ix
Mundet Cork Products, Ltd. (Corks and Stoppers) xix
Mysore, Trade Commissioner for, in London (Sandalwood Oil) v

Newball & Mason, Ltd. (Extract of Herbs) xiv
North British Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles) 23
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil xiv

Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) .....Col. Supp.

Pendred & Heim (Perfume and Toilet Bottles) 28
Pifco, Ltd. (Sharpex Stroppers) 30
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists) 29
Prescott, A. (Cocoa Butter, &c.) xi
Prideaux's, Ltd. (English Dried Milk) xiv
Proprietary Agencies, Ltd. (" California Syrup of Figs ") 32

Radio Times, The 11
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd. (Extracts) ... 9
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd. (' Dettol ') x
Reliance Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot-Water Bottles) 24
René Cos, Ltd. (Veloshave) 28
Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Mene Towels) 22
Ronaldson, J., & Co. (Senna) 28
Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallic Acid, &c) Cover iv
Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver) .....Cover iv
Rutherford, J., & Co., Ltd. (Locarno Toilet Roll) 22

Safety Products, Ltd. (Pulsafe Welding Helmet, &c.) 21
Salter, G., & Co., Ltd. (Weighing Machines) 18
Schering, Ltd. (' Medinal ').....Leader Page
Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver Salt) 26
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) 30
Seymour, Jane, Ltd. (Beauty Preparations) 19
Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Veterinary Preparations) xvii
Sherwood Confectionery Co. (Sir Nynes Winter Pastilles) xii

Simpkin, A. L., & Co., Ltd. (Confectionery) xi
Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids) iii
Souplex, Ltd. (Souplex Toothbrush, &c.) 16
Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. (Sanitary Towels) 24
South of England College of Pharmacy xix
Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ... 18
Starke, R. W. B. (Camomile Oil) 28
Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum) vi
Stevenson, H. E., & Co., Ltd. (Halibut Liver Oil) xii
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Elastic Hosiery) 24
Swann, W. R., & Co., Ltd. (Kleen Razor Blades) 28

Taylor, Edward, Ltd. (Flexoplast Products) 20
Tokalon, Ltd. (Christmas Bonus) 17
Townsend, James, & Sons (Window Bills) xvii
Town Talk Polish Co. (Liquid Silver Polish) xvii

United Drug Co., Ltd. (Glycerin of Thymol) xii
United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd. (Stock Glass Bottles, &c.) 1

Vosmar Co. (Hair Curlers) 18

Wagner, R. V. (Dry Bottle Caps) xix
Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd. (Eucalyptus Oil) ii
Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd. (Glassware) xix
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd. (Christmas Gifts) 15
Wright, John, & Co., Ltd. (Gas Radiators, &c.) 2

Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers) .....Cover iv
Zems, Ltd. (Herbal Liquorice Tablets) xi

"Penetrol" Winter Displays will be Profitable

The common cold is still the chemist's most constant " money spinner." Penetrol Inhalant and Tablets are in demand throughout the whole year, but more especially during the winter months. The coming winter is expected to be severe and the demand for Penetrol will quickly show a profitable return. When ordering Penetrol ask for extra show material for special displays.



The public prefers

PENETROL
BRAND
INHALANT & TABLETS

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON, LEEDS



CONTRACTS ARE NOW BEING BOOKED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS!

Get our samples and prices before placing your season's contract.

Ours is the 'trouble-free' Malt Extract—it will keep in any climate.

We manufacture any combination of Malt Extract. A colourful range of labels is at your disposal together with ample show material and our prices are definitely interesting.

We specialise in Butterscotch Brand Malt and Oil.

JEFFREYS MILLER & CO. LTD.

LEYLAND MILLS, WIGAN

TELEPHONE : WIGAN 2327 TELEGRAMS : MALTUM WIGAN
73A DURHAM RD., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.7. PHONE : ARCHWAY 3627

We are particularly well equipped to quote for supplies to Hospitals, Clinics, Corporations and other Bulk orders. We can manufacture to any special formulæ and to any individual requirements



MORE THAN 1,000,000 READERS

—serious-minded and conscientious, make up the circulation of the

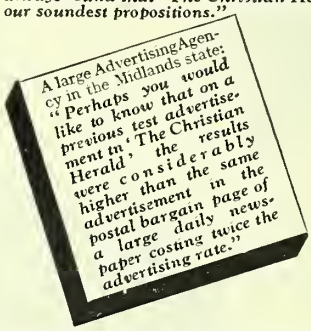
CHRISTIAN HERALD

The PAPER for RESULTS

Extracts from Advertisers' and Agents' letters:

A large firm of Manufacturing Chemists writes:

"During twenty years of consistent advertising, we have always found that 'The Christian Herald' has proved one of our soundest propositions."



For years many National Advertisers have used "The Christian Herald," their keying proving its pulling qualities. Week in, week out, 250,000 homes take in "The Christian Herald." These British homes (homes in every sense of the word) represent over 1,000,000 devoted readers. Here is a splendid field for your product if it is right in price, right in quality.

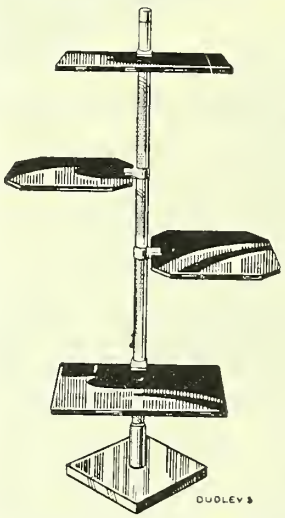
Write for a specimen copy and rate card to Advertisement Manager (Dept. C.D. 4), 6 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4 Tel.: Central 3559

It pays to advertise in the

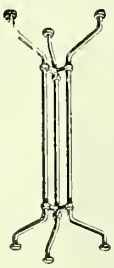
CHRISTIAN HERALD

(the leading Religious Home Journal going into 250,000 HOMES Weekly)

Order Your Xmas Display Fittings Now



Our Christmas List is now ready. Send for Lists Nos 1695 & 1721. Brimful of interest to you.



No. C.D.F. 5616
Brown Bronze Tripods

	s. d.
9"	- 1 6 each
12"	- 1 9 "
15"	- 2 0 "
18"	- 2 3 "
24"	- 3 6 "

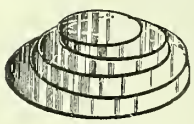
Chrome finish

	s. d.
9"	- 2 6 each
12"	- 3 0 "
15"	- 3 9 "
18"	- 4 6 "
24"	- 6 0 "

No. C.D.F. 5739. The latest Glass Rod Display Stands. The centre stem is a 24" Crystal Glass Rod mounted on heavy Chromium Plated Base—complete with 4 Black Glass Shelves.

2' 7" × 7" } adjustable to
2' 9" × 5" } any position.

18/6 each *Carriage Extra*



No. C.D.F. 1015
New ½" Glass Ovals

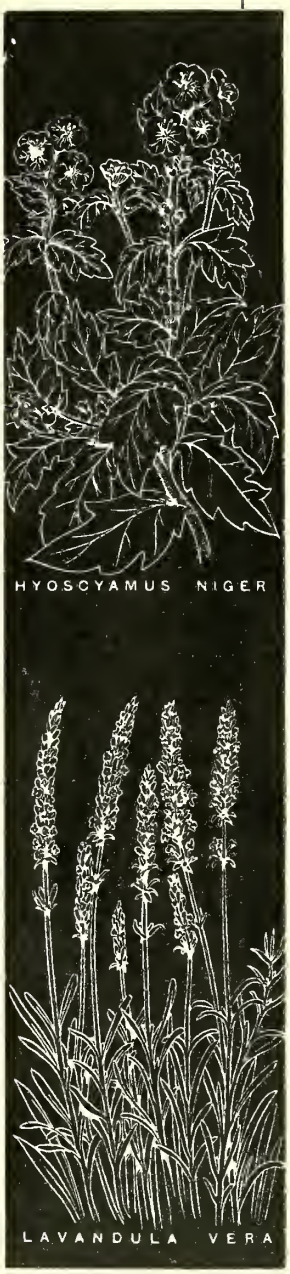
	s. d.
11" × 5"	- 1 3 each
12" × 9"	- 1 6 "
14" × 10"	- 1 9 "
18" × 12"	- 2 6 "

DUDLEY & COMPANY LIMITED
453 Holloway Road, London, N.7
City Showroom: 65 Fore Street, E.C.

EXTRACTS

TINCTURES • RESINOIDS
OLEO-RESINS MEDICINAL RESINS





Ext. Ipecac. Liq.

Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq.

Ext. Cascar. Liq.

Ext. Ergot. Liq.

Solid and Liquid Medicinal Preparations
Medicinal Spirits in bond for Export

WILLIAM RANSOM & SON LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1846
Manufacturing Chemists
HITCHIN near **LONDON**



SAVE MONEY

There's a definite saving of money to be made by sending *all* your orders to May, Roberts—in Postage stamps, 'Phone calls and Cheques.

Small individually perhaps, but mounting up to a very useful percentage in the course of time.

And when you consider also the worry, time and trouble saved by ordering from so reliable and painstaking a firm, you realise the true saving that is so easily made.

Send all your orders to —

MAY, ROBERTS

& CO. LTD.

7-13 · CLERKENWELL ROAD · LONDON · E · C · 4

Branches : PLYMOUTH : 32-3 Kinterbury St. LIVERPOOL : 67-73 Duke St. CARDIFF : Tredegar House, Hope St.

Are retailers ADVERTISING EXPERTS?*

★ *Expert knowledge of advertising is valuable to the retailer because it helps him to form sound decisions when travellers urge him to stock goods 'because they are advertised.' The information given here is worth studying.*

A list for you to consult is printed below, giving the names of the products sold through your trade which are regularly advertised in the Radio Times. You can be sure of a demand for these goods because, first, the Radio Times reaches nearly one-fourth of all the families in Great Britain and, secondly, because Radio Times readers *respond* to advertising owing to the unique circumstances in which the paper is read. Every issue of the Radio Times is referred to throughout a whole week, and it is natural for readers to 'fill in time' between wireless items by turning over its pages many times. Therefore advertisements in the Radio Times have a unique chance of being seen and studied. 'The cost per reply from your publication,' writes an advertiser, 'has been considerably lower than that from any other Newspaper, Periodical or Magazine used.'

The RADIO TIMES list for your trade

The advertisers below regularly use the Radio Times and are therefore assured of a steady demand. **Radio Times readers respond to advertising.**

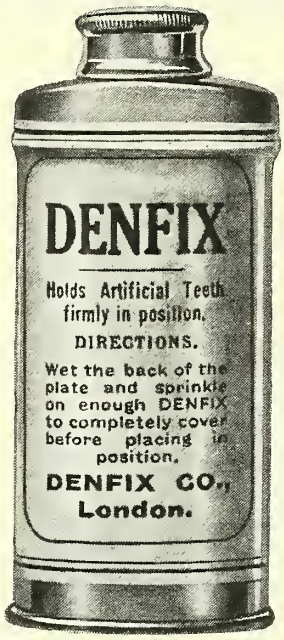
The second half of this list will be published in the next Radio Times announcement appearing in this journal.

Feen-a-Mint
Icilma
Sal-Hepatica
Ponds Cold Cream
Vinolia Soap
Venos Cough Cure
Silvikrin
Yardley Lavender Water
Vionase
Gibbs Dentifrice
Silf
Harlene
Gibbs Shaving Cream
Dettol
Robinsons Patent Barley
Robinsons Lemon Barley Water
Germolene
Izal
Halex Brushes
Jeyes Fluid
Cicfa · Irvona
Erasmic Shaving Stick
Lux Toilet Soap
Californian Poppy Perfume
Crookes Halibut Liver Oil
Virol
Kleenex · Kalzana
Pear's Golden Glory Soap
Thermogene Vapour Rub
Palmolive
Jocigares
Sloans Liniment
Andrews Liver Salt
Lady Gay Perfume
Jane Seymour
Moorlands Tablets
Selo Films
Phosferine
Oatine Vanishing Cream
Mothaks

Goods sell quickly when they're advertised in the

RADIO TIMES

Guaranteed Average Net Sales for **1936 — 2,600,000** *per week*



TELEPHONES HOP 2422 (4 lines)

RETAINS YOUR CUSTOMERS FIRMLY IN POSITION!

THE FINEST DENTURE FIXATIVE YET MARKETED

DENFIX

MADE BY

ROBERT BLACKIE,

TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

AND — **SPUN OINTMENTS** — OF COURSE

DAWN

RAVEL PROOF

FACE CLOTHS



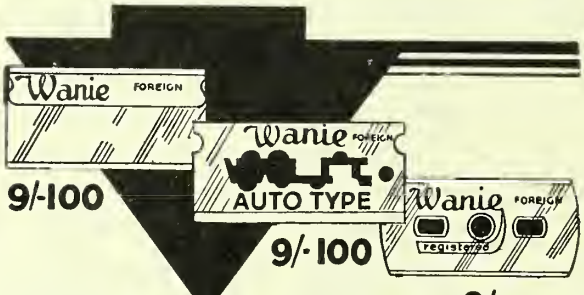
"In a class by themselves"

A face cloth worth selling. Each wrapped separately in transparent paper ready to hand over. "Dawn" never get "Slimy" or ravel. Beautiful range of delicate colours. Retail at 6d. and show good margin. In this attractive counter display outer containing 1 dozen assorted colours, from your usual wholesaler.

Jacquesil Fabrics Ltd

105/107 Princess St., MANCHESTER

London Agent: G. H. Bolton, 28 Falcon Square, Aldersgate St., E.C.1



WANIE

8/- GROSS

The Blade for Every Razor!

Send for Samples to Dept. C.D.

LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS, LTD.

146 THEOBALDS ROAD, W.C.1
and at
16 WITHY GROVE, MANCHESTER

Enquiries from Irish Free State Invited.

Wholesalers are invited to apply for Trade Terms.

3/9 GROSS BRITISH BLADES

TIM

HAND HONED



Show "Ecstasy" by AZIADÉ



DISPLAY THIS NEW PICK-UP LINE AND INCREASE YOUR SALES

Ivory compacts of new design in flame-coloured display boxes will catch the eye of your customers and make sales. The quality of the perfume will ensure repeats.

ADVERTISING HAS COMMENCED in the principal women's journals, half pages in the Daily Mirror and Sketch will appear shortly. Its name and appearance ALONE would create sales for this new compact perfume—but our national advertising links your shop with every one of our advertisements.

We only ask you for DISPLAY, our ADVERTISING will do the SELLING for you.

AZIADÉ LTD., 172 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

"Ecstasy"

COMPACT PERFUME

in the "SMALL SPACE" *pack*

2/6, 1/6, 1/- each retail

20/-, 12/-, 8/- per dozen

BONUS OFFER

For great introductory ECSTASY Bonus, see Mailing Card sent you recently.

AZIADÉ COMPACT FLOWER PERFUMES will continue to be Nationally Advertised

EVERY HAIR NEED IN ONE RANGE

ALWAYS IN THE PUBLIC EYE



THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE "HAIR-DRILL" DAILY

WITH

HARLENE

HAIR TOILET PREPARATIONS

YOUR customers are numbered in that vast market. Thus, by stocking the complete range of "Harlene" Toilet Preparations, you can supply your customers with their every hair need—reaping the reward of regular profits.

"Harlene" Preparations are kept in the public mind by their 50 years' reputation and the constant flow of Advertising in the National and Periodical Press.

Attractive Showcards instantly available. Send a postcard for full particulars to :—

Keep a Good Stock of

HARLENE

HAIR GROWER & TONIC

CREMEX SHAMPOO

UZON BRILLIANTINE

HARLENE WAVE-SETTING LOTION

HARLENE CAMOMILE GOLDEN HAIR WASH

HARLENE CAMOMILE SHAMPOO

HARLENE HAIR CREAM

HARLENE SOAPLESS BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

ASTOL HAIR-COLOUR RESTORER

EDWARDS HARLENE, LIMITED, 20/26 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.1



Our Xmas Gift Display

W 55

For your Xmas Gift requirements, either personal or for resale, we have an extensive display of most seasonable gift items.

You are cordially invited to visit our Showrooms, to inspect the large and well-varied range of Perfumes (the latest and most popular makes), Coffrets, Clocks, Brush Sets, Manicure Sets, Sprays, Ladies' Hand Bags, Cut Glass, Pottery Ware ; Enamel, Ebony, Pewter, Shell and Silver Goods ; Cameras, etc.

WOOLLEY'S

Early attendance is advisable, as many of the items cannot be repeated.

JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO., LTD., Victoria Bridge, MANCHESTER, 3

Dr. Page-Barker's
Scurf & Dandruff Lotion

The recognised specific for SCURF and DANDRUFF

Now made in
TWO SIZES

STANDARD 18/- doz. Retail 2/6
FAMILY SIZE 24/- doz. „ 3/6

P.A.T.A.

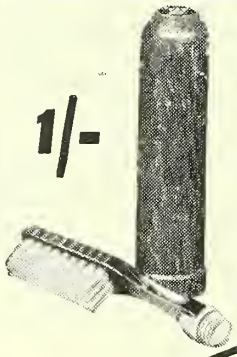
Three bottles free with every 3 dozen Smart showmatter with all orders

A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE WITH EVERY BOTTLE

Sells on its reputation to those who know, and on its guarantee to those who don't

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., LTD.
4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.





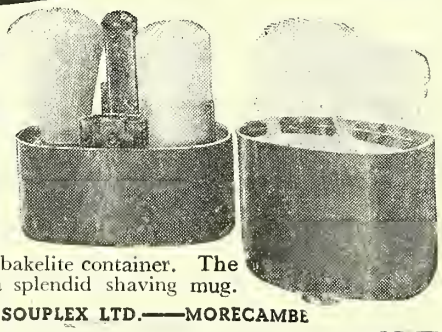
1/-

2 QUICK SELLERS!

A SOUPLEX TOOTHBRUSH
in a neat container of mottled bakelite, handy for the traveller, hygienic for all.

SOUPLEX 3/6

THE SOUPLEX SENIOR SHAVING SET

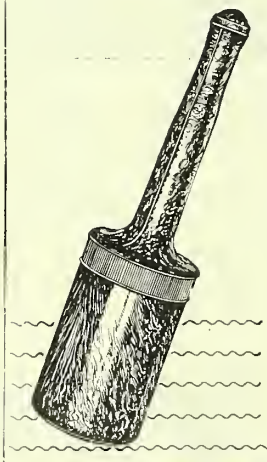


A Souplex razor, brush, soap and blades in compact bakelite container. The lid makes a splendid shaving mug.

SOUPLEX LTD.——MORECAMBE

The *EMPIRE*
BATHJOY

The latest device for softening and perfuming water



Delicately perfumes and softens the hardest water. Perfumes :—Verbena, Lavender, Eau de Cologne, Dusk of India, and Pine.

Retail Prices
Complete Bathjoy in Bakelite
3/11
De Luxe Model in Beetle
5/11
Refills **1/6** each
usual Trade discounts

BRITISH EMULSIFIERS LTD.
Teddington, Middlesex

An elaborate Showcard sent on request.

Telegrams: Britemulsi, Teddington.

Telephone: Molesey 1202/3

BIG XMAS BONUS OFFER

TO THE TRADE FROM TOKALON

ORDER WHAT YOU WANT

14 TO THE DOZEN ON ALL TOKALON LINES
FOR AN ORDER MINIMUM TRADE VALUE **£6**
(Orders must be in round dozens of each line)

13 TO THE DOZEN ON ALL TOKALON LINES
FOR AN ORDER MINIMUM TRADE VALUE **£3**
(Orders must be in round dozens of each line)

ATTRACTIVE COUNTER DISPLAY MATERIAL SENT WITH EACH ORDER

DO NOT RUN SHORT OF NEW LARGER 1/- SIZE POUDRE TOKALON

THIS OFFER POSITIVELY CLOSES DEC. 20TH
POST YOUR ORDER TODAY

TOKALON LTD (Dept. C.D.). CHASE ROAD LONDON N.W.10

NATIONAL ADVERTISING
BIGGER & BETTER THAN EVER!





Hair Curling Sales!

Popular prices for reliable products; recommendations which are given only when a preparation does the work it claims to do; consistent widespread advertising appealing to women and child-lovers everywhere . . . these are some reasons for mounting sales of these recently introduced and provedly successful lines.

EXTENSIVE NATIONAL ADVERTISING

Growing demand invites ready supply of "Curly Top" and "Vosemar" and increasing advertising directs would-be customers to progressive chemists. To be out of stock or to suggest some makeshift is to disturb your customers' confidence. Be ready for enquiries . . . push sales from your end too . . . and you will find you are backing winning lines that do good work and pay you well.

Curly Top & VOSEMAR

CURLS CHILDREN'S HAIR **CURLS ADULTS' HAIR**

THE VOSEMAR COMPANY — 11 Parsons Lane — BURY — Lancs

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED Display SALTER





The "Grosvenor" Personal Weigher, to weigh 20 stone by 1 lb.

The ever increasing demand for SALTER Personal Weighers and Baby Weighers is creating a new business for Chemists. The fine range of Personal Weighers make most ideal Gifts for Xmas or almost any occasion. National Advertising will help you sell and the new showcards and leaflets will help you display them.

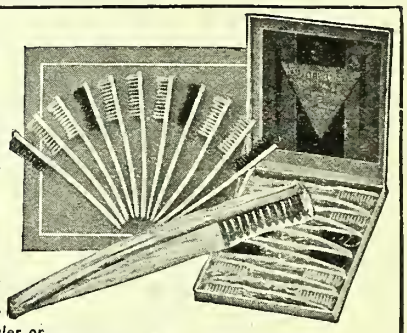
Details from the sole makers :—

GEORGE SALTER & CO. LIMITED
DEPT. C.3 WEST BROMWICH

THE "STATIC" Reg. No. 823,323 TOOTH BRUSH

WHITE BONE or COLOURED HANDLES with BLEACHED, UNBLEACHED, or BLACK BRISTLES

PER 6/6 DOZ.

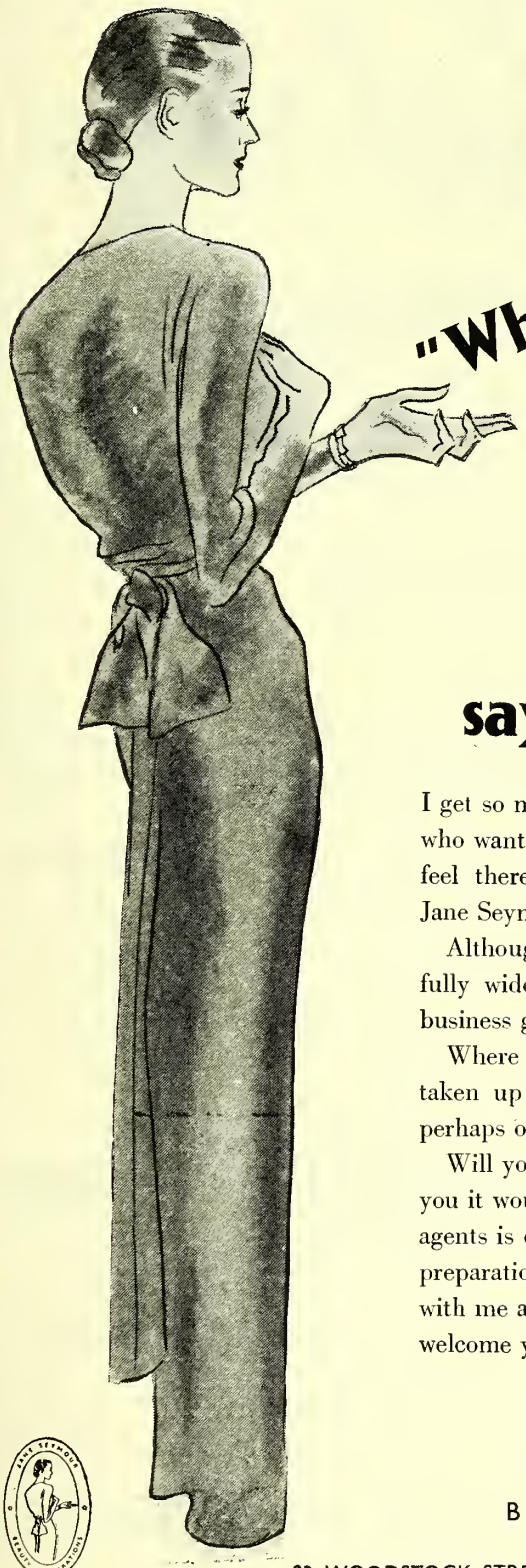


From your Wholesaler or

W. R. SPEER & SON,
215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8
(EST. 100 YEARS)

Armstrong's TAPER (A) CORKS

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD.,
ALDWYCH HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2.
HOLBORN 9884/7 and HOLBORN 7503/5



"Where are you"

says Jane Seymour

I get so many letters through my advertising from women who want to know about my beauty preparations—that I feel there shouldn't be a town in England without a Jane Seymour agent.

Although the distribution of my products is wonderfully widespread, I know for a fact there is profitable business going a-begging in a few of the smaller towns.

Where are you? Has the Jane Seymour Agency been taken up there yet? Are you in a large town — with perhaps only one agency of mine?

Will you look round and write to me? I can assure you it would be a sound move. 80% of my business with agents is done in repeat orders, and the demand for my preparations is steadily increasing. Please get in touch with me as soon as possible. I can promise you we shall welcome you warmly.

Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Trade Mark

23 WOODSTOCK STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3712

Flexoplast Regd. PRODUCTS

Write today for Illustrated Price List and Samples.

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD.

MONTON, LANCASHIRE

Established 1847

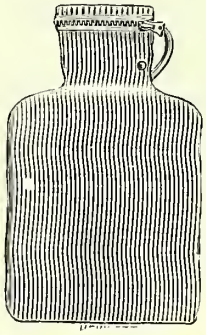
THE "CHARLOTTE" (REGD.) HOT WATER BOTTLE COVER

WITH ZIPP FASTENER OR PRESS STUDS OPENED INSTANTLY TO FILL OR EMPTY BOTTLE



Sizes :

10″ × 6″
16/3
10″ × 8″
19/-
12″ × 8″
20/-
12″ × 10″
22/-
doz. net.



To fit the moulded hot water bottle, sizes 2 and 3, 20/- doz. net.

Supplied in Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Orange and Green Corduroy or Velour

Manufactured only by

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD.,
35/42 Charlotte St., LONDON, E.C.2

BONUS OFFER ON STERAID REG.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

So great is our confidence in the merits of Steraid dressings that we are making an introductory offer for a limited period only.

Every bona-fide chemist placing a 6-dozen or 3-dozen order of one kind or assorted will receive a bonus quantity of

ONE DOZEN or HALF-DOZEN FREE CARTONS

of small Boric or Plain Steraid lint, the return on which is 7/- per dozen.

Robert Bailey & Son Ltd.

Surgical Dressing Manufacturers

STOCKPORT & LONDON

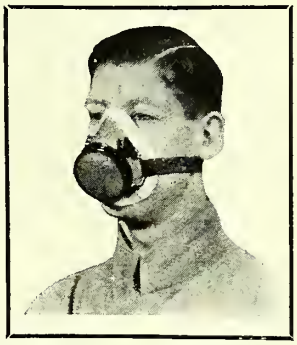
SAFETY FIRST!



THE PULSAFE WELDING HELMET

Fitted with CHANCE BROS.' ARC SCREEN glass, which complies with the requirements of B.S.S. 679.
The adjustment for the head is unique, the parts which touch the head being specially lined with Sorbo rubber to give extra comfort.

Whether you require industrial safety equipment for use in your own works or for re-sale, you will find it cheaper in the long run to come to the firm which specialises in the production of such items. Send us particulars of your problems. Our experience and advice is freely at your service.



THE PULSAFE RESPIRATOR

1. Light in weight;
2. No rubber touches the face;
3. The cotton facelet which covers the edge of the mask is easily replaceable, thus keeping the mask hygienic;
4. Front unscrews so that fresh filters can be inserted with the minimum of trouble;
5. Specially prepared filter gives maximum protection with minimum interference with respiration;
6. Approved for use where dry dust is encountered.

SAFETY PRODUCTS LTD., St. George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1

Telephone : HOLborn 5240

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE R. H. HEWARD COMPANY

Manufacturers of High-Class Surgical Appliances beg to inform all their friends in the trade of their

New Telephone Numbers

POPESGROVE 2243-2244

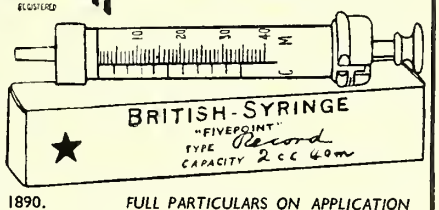
THE R. H. HEWARD COMPANY
Crown Road Works,
Twickenham.

Telegrams: - - Beltruss, Twickenham

FIVEPOINT REGISTERED

HYPO: SYRINGES & NEEDLES

BARRELS FROM ANNEALED GLASS OR PYREX GLASS



ESTABLISHED 1890. *FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION*

GENERAL SURGICAL COMPANY LTD.
GENSURCO HOUSE, ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. 1



The NEW EMERGENCY FINGER BANDAGE

The Self-fixing, flexible and adhesive bandage which when taken off, leaves the finger clean. On P.A.T.A

1/- size cost	6d. size cost
8/- doz.	4/- doz.
12 bandages	5 bandages

Samples & details from the sole manufacturers:
GROUT & CO. LTD.
33 WOOD STREET. LONDON, E.C.2.

NORVELAST

Awarded Certificate by The Institute of Hygiene for Purity—Quality—Merit

LOCARNO
MEDICATED
TOILET ROLL

COSTS 33/- per gross



BRITISH MADE

SELLS AT 72/- per gross

Sales restricted to Chemists

You are sure of repeat orders by selling the "LOCARNO"

Contains 650 sheets of pure white sulphite paper

Free delivery in United Kingdom (Ireland excepted)

Packed in ½ gross cartons

Free sample roll on application

Each Roll 12 oz.

Sole Manufacturers

J. RUTHERFORD & Co LTD

VICTORIA PAPER MILLS,
VICTORIA Rd. HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.7

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT

WILLIAM MATHER, LIMITED

DYER STREET, MANCHESTER. **(Established 1826)**



ZINC OXIDE and RUBBER ADHESIVE PLAISTER ON SPOOLS

POROUS PLAISTERS. ELASTIC PLAISTER BANDAGES

ANTISEPTIC PLAISTER DRESSINGS, "CROCUS" CORN COMFORT, Etc.

THE NEW "MAR-VEL" BANDAGE



- EXPANDING
- NON-SLIPPING
- NON-SAGGING
- COMPLETE COMFORT

The "Mar-Vel" Bandage gives Maximum Expansion with minimum constriction. This is made possible by the inclusion of a remarkable new yarn—a combination of Latex and Viscose. This imparts new characteristics not hitherto possible, and the bandage gives full support with no fear of slipping or sagging. Each packed separately in transparent wrapping. Made in 2", 2½", 3", 4" and 6" widths. Obtainable from usual wholesaler.

Other items in the "Mar-Vel" Range:
"MAR-VEL" LATEX BED SHEETING
"MAR-VEL" WRIST BAND (Flexible Poplin)
"MAR-VEL" BODY BELTS

A REAL ELASTIC CREPE

L.T.X. LIMITED
STAR WORKS. RAILWAY ST. SOUTHPORT.

MENE

meets a big demand

For nearly half a century an unfailing demand has distinguished this famous towel. Unequalled for the quality of its texture, it solves the problem of personal hygiene for ever.

Mene ensures *you* a constant source of profit. Obtainable through all wholesale houses.

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD AND LONDON

NORTH BRITISH

hot water bottles



"UNIQUE" for STRENGTH

A fabric bottle with the greatest reputation in the world for real wear. It is the most reliable bottle for use in hospitals and for the sick room where bottles are continually in use.

Drab or Red, packed in envelope.

Size	Retail	Trade
6 x 10	3/11	2/7¼
8 x 10	4/6	3/-
8 x 12	4/11	3/3¼
10 x 12	5/9	3/10

P.A.T.A. PRICE PROTECTED

The NORTH BRITISH RUBBER Co. Ltd.
Castle Mills, Edinburgh 3.
London: 204 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

Order through your Wholesaler.

Below is our attractive range of Moulded Bottles

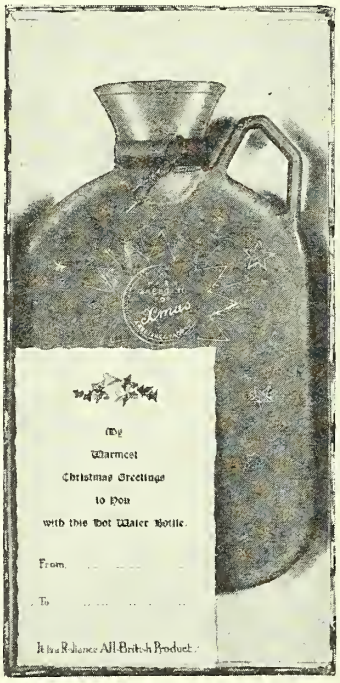


MADE IN EDINBURGH BY THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO LTD

Registered **Reliance** Trade Mark

A *Warm* GREETING FOR XMAS

A
GIFT LINE OF MERIT
AND A PROFIT MAKER FOR YOU



RELIANCE "STAR" MOULDED BOTTLE WITH SIDE HANDLE
WRAPPED IN 2-COLOUR PRINTED CELLOPHANE
PACKED IN SEASONAL DISPLAY BOX
COMPLETE WITH GIFT CARD

TO RETAIL AT 3/6 EACH
TRADE 2/2 EACH

ONLY 5 SHOPPING WEEKS REMAIN IN WHICH TO SECURE THE PROFIT AND GOODWILL THIS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.

DETAILS OF OTHER XMAS 'PACKS'
AND STANDARD MOULDED BOTTLES
FROM :

RELIANCE RUBBER CO. LTD.

THE ORIGINAL BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDED SEAMLESS HOT WATER BOTTLES
CREMORNE WORKS, LOTS RD. LONDON, S.W.10
Telephone: Flaxmon 6200/4263 Telegroms : Doorstop Fulrood London

"SURCO"

RELIABLE

ELASTIC HOSIERY

SEAMED & SEAMLESS

For special garments to measure we maintain a 24 hour service.

:: BODY BELTS ::
TRUSSES :: SUNDRIES

Write for Catalogue.

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.
Russell Street :: NOTTINGHAM
Telephone No. : 75903. Telegrams: SURGICAL, NOTTM.

Xmas Window Posters, Showcards & Window Decorations

will give that finishing touch to convince the potential buyer that yours are the goods for Christmas presents. Illustrated List, in colours, No. C.D. 1710, showing tickets, posters, window slips, and all decorations applicable to the festive season, free on mention of this journal.

DUDLEY & CO. LTD. 451 HOLLOWAY RD. LONDON, N.7
City Showrooms—65 FORE STREET E.C.

Southalls

SANTOWELS

The "ORIGINAL" and most popular.
The "CELTEX" soluble, easily disposed of.
The "K" made entirely of absorbent cotton wool, with very soft cover.
The "COMPRESSED" for travelling. A very popular line.

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.

YOU SELL FAR MORE WITH "PHARMAL"

—*especially at Xmas!*

The 'Pharmal' Hot Water Bottle has gained an enviable reputation as a reliable and consistent seller for the last seven years. Fully guaranteed, it now embodies a convenient new style handle. Fixed retail price 2/11.

The 'Pharmal' Nursery Bottle also enjoys exceptional popularity in the 'present' season. Engraved both sides with Nursery Rhyme figures. In various colours—plain or variegated. Fixed retail price 2/-.



Pharmal

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Supplied only through Wholesale Houses

Look for the 'Pharmal' advertisements in the leading ladies' magazines, and realise how these advertisements make sales easy—both now and at Christmas.

THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., LTD. - - LEYLAND, LANCS.



USE
MAZDA
LAMPS
THEY
STAY
BRIGHTER
LONGER

BETTER LIGHT
BETTER SIGHT

MAZDA GASFILLED
COILED-COIL lamps
give up to 20% more light

3671
MADE IN ENGLAND BY THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD.

The NEW PACK

Size and Contents remain the same

- More up-to-date.
- Better for display.
- Will stand up in Window or on counter.

A Tonic for Benbow Sales

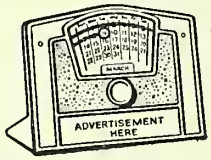
PRICES:
In Bottles
1/6, 2/6, 6/- and 12/-
P.A.T.A.
In Capsules
at 3/- per box.
Also in ½-gall. and 1-gall. cans.

Order through your usual wholesaler.



BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE Co., Ltd.
2 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1

ADVERTISING GIFTS
(With your Name in Gold)

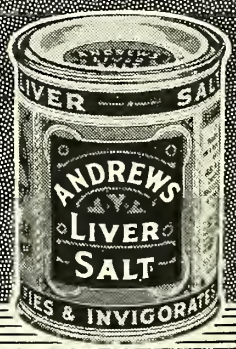




Perpetual Date-Cancelling Calendars, Large-Figure Calendars, Desk Pads, Blotters, Ash Trays, Telephone Index.

Patentees and Makers:
CALENDOX LIMITED
91 PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER

The Saline with the largest Sale —



9D & 1/4

The Double Link in The Sales Chain



KRUSCHEN SALTS

MESSRS. E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES LTD. have written to "The Daily Mail" as follows :

"The Daily Mail" benefits the stockists of Kruschen Salts and Radox Bath Salts, etc. in all parts of the country because it moves the goods off the shelves.

For the past 16 years Kruschen Salts has had a weekly advertisement in "The Daily Mail" without a break; and Radox has had its weekly advertisement without a break since the line was first put on the market in 1924—proof positive that "The Daily Mail" *always pulls its weight* for good goods consistently advertised.

Another important point about "The Daily Mail" is its intelligent make-up, the idea being (and rightly so) to give every advertisement a chance to sell the goods. It proves that you intend to keep "The Daily Mail" in the position it has always held, viz., an essential part of every national advertising campaign.

Daily Mail

WORLD'S GREATEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Glass Bottles for TOILET & PERFUMERY
Distinctive Bottles Promote Sales
Pendred & Heim, 40 Trinity Sq., E.C.3
TELEPHONE: ROYAL 3659-4042

Ah.. Veloshave!
THE LUXURY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM 6d. ● 1/-
RENÉ COS LTD., 9 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.4

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR
SPONGES
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED
CRESSWELL BROS. BRANCH,
18 and 19 Red Lion Square, LONDON, W.
CHEAPEST HOUSE for Sponges & Chamois Leathers
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

Eau de Cologne . . . Lavender Water
ALL TOILET PREPARATIONS
Low, Son & Haydon, Limited
5 GT. QUEEN ST., LONDON, W.C.2 COURT
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 4007 EST. 1790 PERFUMERS

Does this Service interest you?
Own name Cosmetics and Beauty Aids, packed or bulk, made to your own formula by expert staff. Strictest confidence. Cut your Manufacturing Costs, our quotation will intrigue you
THE LABORATORIES,
61 EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!
6 for 6D.
W. R. SWANN & CO. LTD.
PENN WORKS, SHEFFIELD 6
KLEEN BLADES
SHEFFIELD'S SHARPEST
FITS ALL 3 PEG HOLDERS

ENGLISH OIL OF CAMOMILE
(OL. ANTHEMIDIS)
From Plants Grown on My Own Farm
Also ENGLISH CAMOMILE FLOWERS
(ANTHEMIS NOBILIS)
LARGEST GROWER IN ENGLAND
R. W. B. STARKE
THE CHESTNUTS FARM, EYE, SUFFOLK

Senna
FROM OUR OWN GROWERS
Alexandrian & Tinnevelly Pods Leaves Siftings
John Ronaldson & Co. 15 Seething Lane, London.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO. LTD.
Eagle Laboratories, Lr. Broughton, Manchester,
FOR
LOZENGES, PASTILLES, "MENTHELLS," and Quick-Selling SPECIALITIES.

URICURE TABLETS REGD
The greatest of all Rheumatic remedies
A LINE THAT ONLY CHEMISTS CAN SELL
1/3 size, 7/-; 3/- size, 17/6; 5/- size, 25/- per doz.
The Acton Pill & Tablet Co. Ltd., Ash Vale, Surrey

TABLETS, PILLS, LOZENGES
We are manufacturers for the Wholesale Trade.
If you buy large or regular quantities, please write for quotations.
BROOK, PARKER & Co. Ltd., BRADFORD



CACHETS "FINOT"
(White or Coloured)
With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.
"A distinction all their own."—*C. & D.*
"Perfection of Cachets."—*Lancet.*
These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.
COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

"VITAMIN TESTED YEAST"
Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.
Warren Works, Pudsey, LEEDS

ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK
ABDINE
THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK. Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 60 years' Reputation. "Abdine" is obtainable from the Wholesale Houses, Attractive Display Material constantly available.
DUNCAN McGLASHAN LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH



The Perfect Powder for cleaning Dental Plates
THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD., Old Swan Lane, E.C.4
Will send Samples and Showcards upon request.

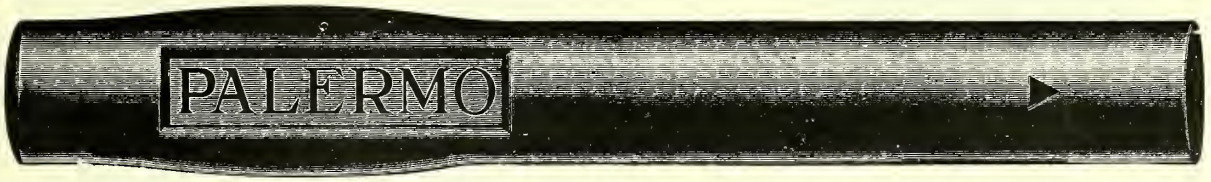
Potter & Clarke's Brands

LIQUORICE JUICE

The finest on the market.



(REGISTERED)

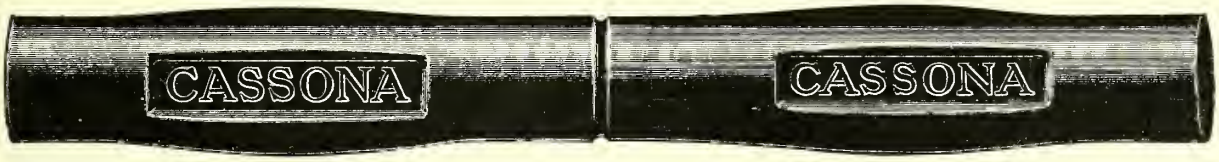


Liana Brand ... ... ½, 1, 2 and 4-oz. sticks.
Palermo ... ... 1 and 2-oz. sticks.
Anconia Brand ... ... 3-oz. sticks.

Packed in 7-lb wood boxes or 1-lb cartons.	1 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	56 lb.	1 cwt.	1-cwt. Cases loose packed in Bay Leaves
2, 3 & 4-oz. sticks	1/7	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3½	1/3	1/2
1-oz. sticks	1/8	1/7	1/6	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3
½-oz. sticks	1/10	1/9	1/8	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5

Customer's own name or brand on 2-cwt. lots free of charge.

CASSONA (Registered)



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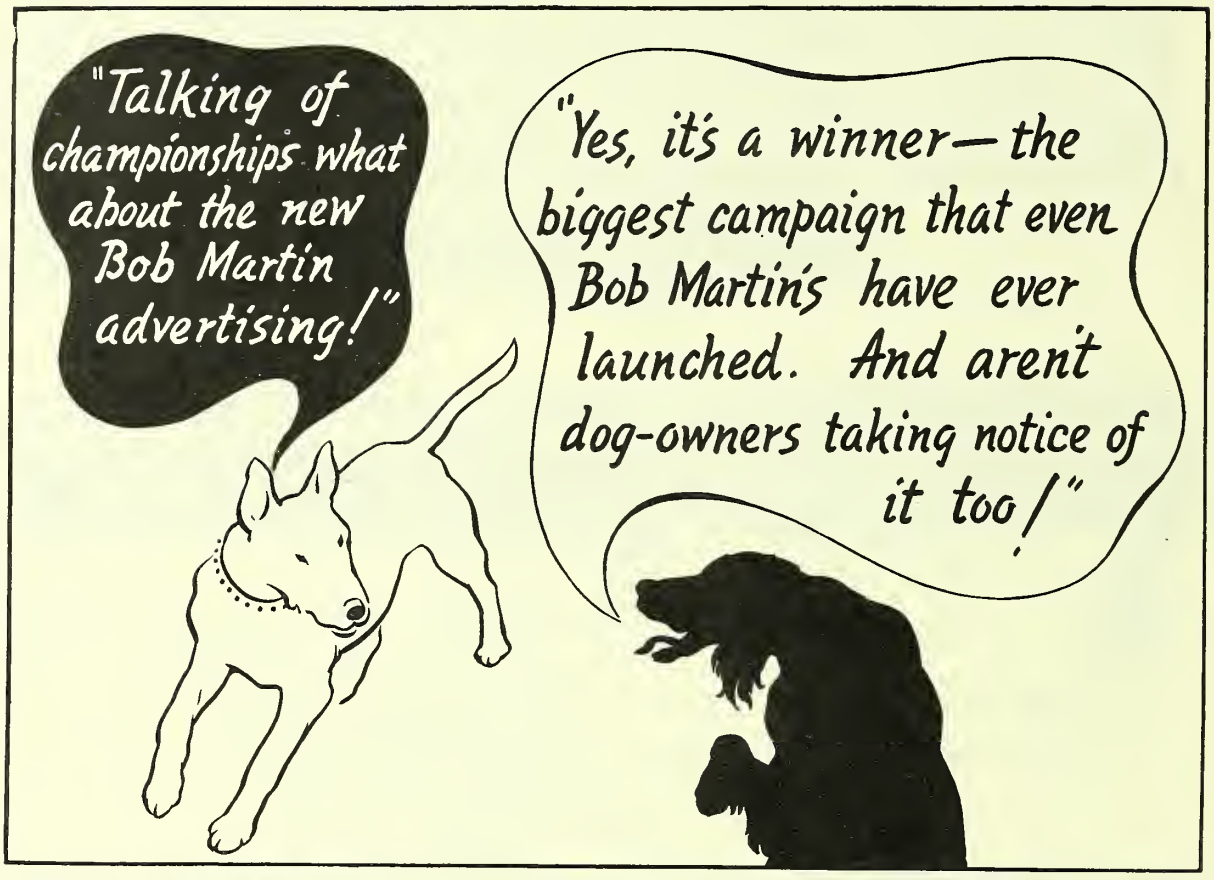


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CONTENTS

	PAGE
AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS	553
Anti-Gas Accessories	556
Business Changes	549
Coming Events	549
Commercial Notes	569
Correspondence:—	
Letters	570
Dispensing Notes	571
Miscellaneous Inquiries	572
Deaths	549
Ergometrine in Clinical Use	544
Editorial Articles:—	
Air-Raid Precautions and First Aid	551
New Students' Competition	551
Anglo-Italian Trade	552
Oldham Manifesto	552
Labelling of Vinegar	552
FIRST AID	557
First-Aid Cases	558
First-Aid Dressings	560
Indian Chemical Trade	569
Industrial Safety Devices	562
Industrial Toxicology	545
Information Department	550
Irish Notes	541
Japanese Peppermint Oil	569
Legal Reports	542
Marriages	549
New Companies and Company News	542
News of the Week	537
Oldham Manifesto	547
Personalities	549
P.A.T.A. Candidates' Meeting	563
Photographic Dealers' Association	543
Retrospect	572
Scottish Notes	540
Topical Reflections	541
Trade Marks	564
Trade Notes	548
Trade Report	565
Wholesale Photo Finishers	544

News of the Week

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920–32

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY: JOHN KENNEDY SCOTLAND

The Home Secretary gives notice that he has withdrawn from John Kennedy Scotland, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), a registered dentist, of 15 Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow, the authority granted by the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to registered dentists to be in possession of and to supply by personal administration the drugs and preparations to which Part III of the Act applies ; and has also given a direction that it shall not be lawful for the said John Kennedy Scotland to give prescriptions for the purpose of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928. . . .

Whitehall, November 10, 1936.

Employment of Young Persons in Shops

Important changes with regard to the hours of employment of young persons (i.e., persons below the age of eighteen) take place after December 27. After that date the provisions of Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1934, come strictly into force. At present different hours than those specified are being permitted temporarily, but the provisions of the Section are thereafter to be in operation. These provisions are as follows:—

(1) No young person is to be employed about the business of a shop for more than the normal maximum working hours, that is to say, forty-eight working hours in any week.

(2) No young person may be employed doing overtime for more than fifty working hours in any year.

(3) No young persons may do more than twelve working hours in any week after he has been employed overtime in that week.

The first of these is a diminution, and the two last are enlargements, of the hours at present allowed.

P.A.T.A. Council Election

The following candidates have been nominated for the four vacancies on the retail section of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association:—

Mr. C. B. Gosling, Greenford	*Mr. Thomas Marns, Ealing
Mr. S. W. Hague, Rumney	*Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Exeter
*Mr. W. S. Howells, Richmond	Mr. C. J. Yeates, Devonport

Candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are retiring members. Voting papers will be issued on November 25, and are returnable to the Secretary, 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, not later than December 3.

British Standards Institution

The British standard specification for brewers' flasks which has just been issued by the British Standards Institution is a further specification in the series. The specification has the approval of the Institute of Brewing. It follows the form of the other specifications for flasks in specifying dimensions and construction, the method of marking and numbering the graduation marks, and the tolerances permissible. Copies of this Specification, No. 701-1936, may be obtained from the Publications Department of the Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. post free.

The Royal Society

Among the medals awarded this year by the president and Council of the Royal Society are the following:—The Davy Medal to Professor W. A. Bone, F.R.S., for his pioneer work on contact catalysis and his researches on the mechanism of combustion of hydrocarbons and on the nature of flames and on gaseous explosions. The Darwin Medal to Dr. E. J. Allen, F.R.S., in recognition of his long continued work for the advancement of marine biology, not only by his own researches but by the great influence he has exerted on very numerous investigations at Plymouth.

The following is a list of those recommended for election to the Council of the Society at the anniversary meeting on November 30:—Sir William Bragg, *President*; Sir Henry Lyons, *Treasurer*; Sir Frank Smith and Professor A. V. Hill, *Secretaries*; Sir Albert Seward, *Foreign Secretary*. Other members of *Council*:—Professor A. J. Allmand, Dr. G. T. Bennett, Professor J. Chadwick, Professor A. S. Eve, Professor W. G. Fearnsides, Professor L. N. G. Filon, Dr. J. Gray, Sir Daniel Hall, Professor C. R. Harington, Professor D. Keilin, Professor J. Graham Kerr, Dr. R. H. Pickard, Mr. H. R. Ricardo, Professor W. Stiles, Professor W. W. C. Topley, and Mr. W. Trotter.

Sessional Events

A meeting of Keighley chemists was held at Mr. Kershaw's room on November 9, when it was decided to form an Association to be called "the Keighley and District Chemists' Association." Mr. Lambert was elected *Chairman* and Mr. Archer *Secretary*. The discussion was mainly centred on the question of a rota for the area. A vote of thanks to Mr. Kershaw for lending his room ended the meeting.

Members of the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society heard a lecture by Dr. J. Stanley White (Parke, Davis & Co.) on "Hormones" at the Gayton Rooms, Harrow, on November 5. At one point, the audience was so absorbed in the lecture that the sudden breaking of the lantern bulb came as a shock, but the defect was quickly remedied. Questions were invited, to which Dr. White suitably replied. Mr. McNeal paid tribute to the loyalty of the members to him since the formation of the branch in 1922.

The Warwickshire Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union met at Leamington on October 29, when keen and prolonged discussion took place on the report of the Delegates' Conference held in London on October 4. Mr. W. S. Davis dealt in detail with each resolution that came before the Conference. A report of the action proposed to be taken by the National Pharmaceutical Union when giving evidence in the forthcoming inquiry as to medicine-stamp duty was also submitted by Mr. Davis. Discussion took place on the risks of giving first aid in minor accidents.

The Somerset branches of the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Society met at the County Hotel, Taunton, on October 22 to see a film on "The Manufacture and Standardisation of Antitoxins and Prophylactics, with special reference to Diphtheria." The lecturer was Mr. J. E. Ellery (Evans Biological Institute), who was thanked by Messrs. W. H. Maunder and E. Widgery. The chair was taken by Mr. F. E. Cooper (Weston-super-Mare), and others contributing were Mr. J. T. Widgery and Mr. A. W. Williams. The party, which included many ladies, afterwards adjourned for tea.

The monthly meeting of the Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association and Branch was held on November 5, Mr. W. T. Stephens in the chair. The members appointed Mr. H. Bradshaw as their representative on the local air-raid precautions committee. The local advertising scheme was discussed as outlined by the advertising committee and it was decided to put it into operation as soon as possible. The chairman gave a *résumé* of the National Pharmaceutical Union Delegates' Conference in London, with particular reference to the Chemists' Friends scheme. Discussion on this subject was left over until December.

Birkenhead

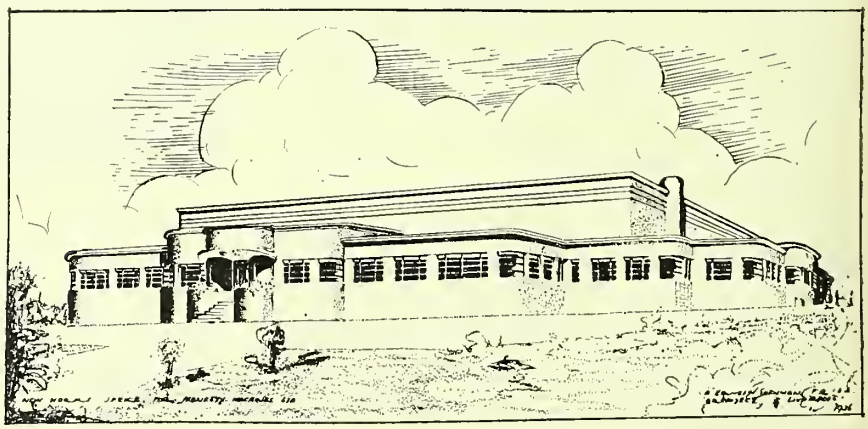
Nearly 200 members of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association and their friends met at St. Michael's Hall, Birkenhead, for the annual whist drive and dance on October 29. The gathering included the president (Mr. P. Grant), Councillor Mrs. Grant, and many leading Merseyside pharmaceutical personalities. Mr. J. J. Preston took charge of the whist tables and Mr. V. Younger acted as M.C. for the dancing. During the evening whist prizes were presented by Mrs. Grant to:—*Ladies*, first (presented by R. Sumner & Co.), Miss Williamson (182); second (British Drug Houses), Miss Hitchen (175); third (Frank Manley & Co., Wallasey), Mrs. Aspinall (172); highest score in either half (John Thompson, Ltd.), Mrs. Lewis (92); consolation prize, Mrs. Bate (137). *Gentlemen*, first (Kodak, Ltd.), Mrs. Peters (173); second (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Mr. Wright (172); third (Vinolia, Ltd.), Mr. Dodd (171); highest score in either half (Vinolia, Ltd.), Mrs. Cook (93); consolation prize, Mr. Robinson (135); sealed prize (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. W. Ross (161).

Bromley

The West Kent Chemists' Association and Branch varied their usual programme this year by combining dinner and dance. At the conclusion of an excellent dinner on November 4 the ceremony of the "Inauguration of the Pestle and Mortar" was performed by Mr. J. E. French (secretary of the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee). The finely polished bronze mortar was inscribed with the names of past-presidents, treasurers and secretaries of the association from its foundation in 1913. Mr. French suggested that here was an emblem of the past which he hoped would become a true mascot of the W.K.C.A. He paid tribute to several past-presidents, such as Mr. R. C. Davenport and Mr. S. Shillcock, who had done good work for the association. The mortar, after being given three blows with the pestle, was handed to the chairman. Mr. Thomas Marns (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), who was present with Mrs. Marns, made reference to the celebration in a few years' time of the centenary of the Society. He recalled the fact that Mr. Edmund White had come from the county of Kent. Mr. Marns also referred to the proposed revision of the constitution of the Society and the bringing of certain archaic regulations up to date. He spoke of the proposed new headquarters in Brunswick Square, and expressed the hope that pharmacy would in the near future be satisfactorily recognised in the Army and Navy. Dancing followed. Mr. E. G. Price (vice-president of the association) acted as M.C., and the evening included a cabaret performance.

Liverpool

Supporting the toast "Canada and Liverpool" at a luncheon to inaugurate a Canada-Liverpool trade campaign on November 3, Mr. T. Edward Lescher, chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, referred to the Ottawa agreement, and said experience of its working had shown that, in spite of concessions offered by Canada, British manufacturers found difficulty



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in making substantial progress in that Dominion. Details had not been laid down in the agreement, only principles, and they did not complain because it had not done everything expected of it in the first few years. It would be helpful if Canada made an effort to balance the bilateral trade figures.

Llandudno

A meeting of the Anglesey, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held at the Town Hall, Llandudno, on November 4, Mr. D. A. Bryan (chairman, N.P.U. executive) presiding. Mr. Bryan referred to the postcard which it had been necessary for headquarters to send to members to counter the subtle propaganda that had emanated from non-C.F. firms and their representatives. He traced the growth of the movement and stressed the prominent part played by Wales in the scheme, which, he claimed, would be thriving when all existing non-C.F. firms had either ceased functioning or joined the movement. He warned pharmacists against plausible representatives who gave faint praise of the scheme while their real purpose was to weaken resistance. Mr. Bryan reminded the meeting of the manner in which their qualification had been exploited in the past, and recalled the claim made by some manufacturers to be "chemists' only" firms. It had taken the C.F. scheme to find them out. Members should not be bluffed by such firms; they should be aware that there was only one reason why they did not join the scheme: they did not desire chemists to be the distributors of their medicinal products. The scheme was a paying proposition, and all that was needed was to "step on the gas" to participate in increased dividends. In extending a welcome to Mr. W. J. Tristam (a member of the executive), the chairman referred to the illness of Mr. W. W. Atkinson, who was unable to be present to address the meeting. Mr. Tristam dealt with the Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, the Medicine Stamp Acts, and the C.F. movement. In his first address at a district meeting since he was elected to the executive, Mr. Tristam appealed to members to mention the C.F. movement to travellers at every opportunity, as firms were apt to think that because they did not talk C.F. they were not supporters of the movement. Questions were asked, and Mr. Tristam was able to answer them to the satisfaction of the members.

London

The North London branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held its first dance at the Manor House Hotel on October 3. Novelty dances were arranged during the evening.

We are informed that the conference under the auspices of the International Faculty of Sciences and other bodies, referred to on p. 511 of our last week's issue, has been postponed to a date in January to be fixed.

At a meeting of the Wimbledon and District Pharmacists' Association, held in Wimbledon on November 3, Mr. C. J. R. Pretty in the chair, rules for the Association were discussed and agreed to. It was decided to proceed with the formation of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union. Messrs. Cunningham and Fawkes were appointed auditors.

On November 5 about 100 members of the Western Pharmacists' Association visited the works of the Gramophone Co. at Hayes. The party was conducted through the various departments and was afterwards given tea, followed by a demonstration of the new models of radio sets and gramophones. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Goodwin and seconded by Mr. David T. Jones, was responded to briefly by Mr. Matheson for the Gramophone Co.

In the High Court, on November 6, before the Lord Chief Justice, application was made to fix a date for the hearing of the action being brought by Mr. Mark Goulden against Max Factor, Hollywood & London Sales, Ltd., of which company he was formerly managing director. Mr. Harold Lightman appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Stable, for the defendants, opposed the application. The Lord Chief Justice said that as the case was then twelfth in the list he could not fix a date for the trial.

At the sixty-first meeting of the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists on November 9, the president (Mr. C. H. Sykes) in the chair, there were present Miss E. B. Blundell, Messrs. J. B. Elgar, J. R. Elliott, R. H. Henriksen, J. M. B. King, F. B. Royal and the secretary. It was decided that representatives from the branches of the Guild should be present at the annual meeting, expenses being defrayed by the Guild. An invitation to take part in the annual Hospitals', Nursing, Midwifery and Public Health Exhibition and Conference, to be held in March 1937, was accepted. Mr. F. W. J. Hooper was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of Mr. F. G. Hobart. Matters connected with the "Public Pharmacist" were referred to the publications committee.

Manchester

A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 5 at the Victoria Hotel, Mr. J. Grier, M.Sc., in the chair. Mr. J. H. Franklin (a member of the Poisons Board) addressed a large and interested audience on "The Labelling of Poisons under the 1935 List and Rules." In the early part of his address Mr. Franklin gave a brief *résumé* of the List and Rules, stated the records required in the sale of poisons and emergency orders, the essential points to be observed in containers and storage, the supply of Schedule 4 poisons, and so forth. Coming to labelling, Mr. Franklin said that the required particulars must be clearly and distinctly set out. If the poison was named in the List, the name given in the List must be used. If it was contained in the List under a group name and was not itself named, the name used must be the name or synonym or abbreviated name used to describe it in the B.P. or the B.P.C. If not described in either of these books, the accepted scientific name should be used. When a poison was contained in a B.P. or B.P.C. preparation the name, synonym or abbreviated name of the preparation followed by the letters B.P. or B.P.C. could be used instead of the name of the poison. The proportion could be stated as a percentage w/w, w/v, v/v, or as drachms to one ounce, or as grains in one drachm. When a compound or other admixture contained a B.P. or a B.P.C. preparation which contained a poison, it was sufficient to declare the name and proportion of the B.P. or the B.P.C. preparation to the other ingredients. In the case of First Schedule poisons the required words must be in red lettering or on a red background. Containers of poisons must be labelled with the name of the seller and the address of the premises on which they were sold. To this rule there are exceptions in favour of manufacturers and wholesalers. Samples or gifts must be labelled according to the Act and Rules. This applied to the free supply of disinfectants by local authorities. Mr. Franklin had on exhibition a number of labels illustrating the requirements of the various schedules. They were examined by interested members both before and at the close of the meeting. Many questions were asked and replied to by Mr. Franklin and Mr. Simmons. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Franklin, proposed by Mr. H. Brindle, was carried with prolonged applause.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The Newcastle, District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met on November 5, when Mr. Harold M. Hirst (a member of the Society's Council) lectured on "The Duties of a Pharmaceutical Councillor." Mr. G. H. M. Graham was in the chair. Mr. Hirst gave a lucid description of the Council chamber. He then went on to discuss the work of the different committees, instancing first the Establishment Committee, which he described as the most important, dealing with the Society's school, the buildings, including the new building, and salaries of the permanent staff. He mentioned that the legal work of the Society kept a solicitor working full-time. He finally described briefly the work of the Organisation Committee and of the Society's inspectors. A lively discussion followed. Mr. Hirst was bombarded with questions, and some of the work of the Council came in for criticism.

Sheffield

The first meeting of the winter session of the Sheffield and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 4. Mr. C. H. Hallett, the new president, was in the chair. An address was given by Mr. James Jack, a member of the Society's Council, on "Retail Pharmacy and the Incidence of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933." Mr. Jack gave an outline of the chief difficulties the Act in operation had

so far produced. Mr. Roberts, an inspector under the new Act, was also present and answered questions. A good discussion followed.

Miscellaneous

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Among forthcoming fixtures of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, are:—On December 9, at 8 p.m., Mr. H. V. Potter on "Artificial Resins"; on December 16, at 8.30 p.m., Sir William Bragg on "The Development of Crystal Analysis."

LUCKNOW INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Organised by the United Provinces Government, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held in Victoria Park, Lucknow, from December 5, 1936, to February 4, 1937. The site of the exhibition covers 160 acres. The chemical industries section has been given a prominent position and will be composed of over fifty stands.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Forthcoming lectures at the Royal Institution include the following:—On November 27, at 8 p.m., Professor E. Mellanby on "Recent Advances in the Treatment of Disease"; on December 1, 8 and 15, at 5.15 p.m., Professor E. Mellanby on "Chemical Messengers of the Body in Health and Disease"; on December 18, Lord Rayleigh on "Optical Contact."

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARDS.—In connexion with a window-dressing competition organised by the chamber of trade at Bolton, awards have been made to the following chemists:—Mr. S. Haywood; Waller & Riley, Ltd.; W. Crumblehulme; J. B. Hargreaves.—Newton Clarkson & Son, chemists, Richmond, Yorks, were awarded first prize in the "things to use" section of the window-dressing competition organised by the Richmond Chamber of Trade during their shopping week.—Mr. H. P. Elliott, M.P.S., Slough, took first prize for the best dressed window incorporating products of the Slough Manufacturers' Association at the annual window-dressing festival.

Scottish Notes

Brevities

Among recent contributions to the guarantee fund for the Scottish Empire Exhibition, to be held in Glasgow in 1938, are £250 from Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, and £100 from Seath & Louden, chemists, Dunfermline.

Councillor A. W. Ritchie, chemist and druggist, has been appointed by Montrose Town Council Dean of Guild and convener of the golf courses committee; and by Angus County Council to the public health and police committees.

Dr. Joseph Tait has now taken over the duties of resident secretary of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Dr. Tait recently intimated to his patients that he was giving up private medical practice. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill will remain for some time at York Place for the purpose of "handing over."

Mr. Donald McGregor, chemist and druggist, was successful in the municipal elections at Sterling. A native of Lochawe, Argyllshire, Mr. McGregor went to Stirling in 1898 and completed his education there. He served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. William John Moore, Stirling. He proceeded to the Royal Dispensary College, Edinburgh, and after qualifying became manager of a pharmacy at Charing Cross, Glasgow. Later he took up an appointment with the Federal Dispensary, Ltd., British Malaya, under whom he acted for twenty years. In 1925 Mr. McGregor returned to Scotland and entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Moore, son of his former employer. On Mr. Moore's death two years ago he became the sole proprietor of the business.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh Town Council has appointed Mr. James Hamilton Gill (district sanitary inspector) an assistant inspector for the purposes of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and relative Acts and Orders.

Mr. H. J. Dryer, who organised the meetings of protest by Edinburgh traders' organisations against the proposed extra charges for the collection of trade refuse, has pointed out that no fewer than fourteen of the candidates who expressed themselves in sympathy with the traders in this matter have been elected to the Town Council.

A meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 29, Mr. James B. Mitchell (chairman) presiding. The meeting took the form of a private conference to discuss National Health Insurance terms of service as affected by increased overhead charges and new restrictions and obligations imposed by the Dangerous Drugs Acts, the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules. The discussion was opened by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, who explained the present position and answered questions. Mr. Hill made a strong plea for united action by panel chemists in support of any proposals made by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), which was recognised as representative of all Scottish panel chemists. Mr. Thomas Wilson (a representative of the Branch to the Bournemouth Conference) reported briefly.

Glasgow

A meeting of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch was held on November 4, Mr. A. B. Gilmour presiding. The chairman introduced Dr. A. S. McGregor, medical officer of health for Glasgow, who lectured on "The Health Services." Dr. McGregor reviewed generally the health of the people with special reference to the improvements that had taken place since health became the concern of the State, the defects in the existing services, the present state of health of the community, and questions of future policy. In any discussion of the present position it was necessary to take note of certain movements in a continually changing picture. It might, in fact, be concluded that the people had by no means reached an attainable standard of fitness, and information collected from different sources supported this conclusion. Health policy (*a*) should be directed more consciously than has been the case in the past to the promotion of positive health, and (*b*) should aim at filling in the wide gaps in the existing medical and hospital services. The report of the Committee on Scottish Health Services visualised continuance and expansion of the environmental services so as to give the people the best chance of attaining health. For this purpose, better facilities for health recreation, particularly among schoolchildren and adolescents, were required, and the report suggested that this should now become a definite health service. Among other factors were housing, nutrition, a purer atmosphere, and so on. Regarding the medical services, it was obvious that these should be thoroughly preventive in their aim, that is to say, they should be so organised that departures from normal health should be recognised and dealt with as soon as they occur. Dr. McGregor dealt with some of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. The difficulties under which medical practice was carried on to-day were obvious. Hospital provision for certain affections was still insufficient, and there was in particular a lack of provision for expert and skilled assistance such as modern medicine required at the service of those who were carrying on the field work in the homes of the people. Until these gaps were filled up it would be impossible to organise a preventive service in the real sense of the word.

Mr. J. S. Clark raised the questions of overcrowding, eugenics and congenital diseases. Dr. J. P. Todd said that in the scheme outlined there was no reference to pharmacists, and inquired if there was no place for persons with such training Miss Murdoch asked if it would be possible for insurance committees to function jointly with the local authority in any new scheme. Mr. McVitae asked if the lecturer did not think that insurance committees were more fitted to undertake these duties. Mr. S. Furst emphasised the advantage given to the public by the private chemist, who was available for longer hours of service than in the case of the local authorities' dispensaries. In his reply, Dr. McGregor stated that pharmacists with specialised knowledge would be required in the new scheme; that the policy of the future would be a really preventive health service; that efficiency could not be best attained by two authorities; and that in his opinion a specialist service should take precedence over any extension to dependants. Mr. J. H. Ramsay (vice-chairman) said it appeared to many of them that they were civil servants in everything but status and emoluments, and referred to the fusion of the two loyalties, (*a*) good citizens and (*b*) good pharmacists. He said that the growth of public dispensary services was taking from them a service they already rendered and putting a strain on the primary loyalty of good citizenship. He proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. McGregor, which received a hearty response.

Irish Notes

Ulster Chemists' Association

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on November 3, the president (Mr. J. McGregor) in the chair. The secretary of the Shop Acts Committee, at present sitting, wrote suggesting that the Association might consider it advisable to appoint representatives to submit to the Committee any possible information coming within the terms of reference which might be helpful. On the motion of Mr. Steede, seconded by Mr. Richey, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Adams and Mr. Shinner to wait upon the Shops Acts Committee when requested and furnish all available information. In response to the appeal by the Lord Mayor (Sir Crawford McCullagh, Bt.), it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Shinner, that a subscription of £5 5s. be given to the King George National Memorial Fund.

On behalf of the special subcommittee, Mr. Shinner reported that the question of further advertising had been considered, expert opinion obtained, and a plan of advertising drawn up for consideration by the Committee. After careful consideration the Committee decided that it would be in the best interests of the members to consider advertising on similar lines as in the past, and that a series of advertisements on the lines suggested by the subcommittee be inserted in the Press; completion of the necessary details and arrangements was left to Mr. Shinner. Mr. McEwan gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of Committee he would propose that a sum not exceeding £100 be allocated towards the cost of advertising. The draft balance sheet was approved, as was also the draft report of the Executive Committee.

The secretary reported that the following seven members of Committee retiring this year by rotation had offered themselves for re-election:—Messrs. W. J. Hardy, R. Linehan, James McDowell, R. A. McEwen, W. J. Rankin, E. A. Richey, and W. C. Tate; and that Mr. A. E. Johnston (S. Suffern & Co., Ltd.), 302 Shankill Road, Belfast, had been nominated in accordance with Rule 6. As the eight vacancies were thus filled, the necessity for a ballot at the annual general meeting did not arise. Mr. S. J. Hudson wrote tendering his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, as he was now out of business, and expressing his sincere thanks for the courtesy always extended to him, his regret at parting, and his sincere wishes for the fullest measure of success to the Association in the future. Mr. Hudson's resignation was accepted with great regret, and the secretary was directed to convey to him the appreciative thanks of the Committee for valuable services rendered to the Association for many years.

Irish Drug Association

A meeting of the Committee was held recently at 12 College Green, Dublin, Mr. P. A. Brady (president) in the chair. There was a full attendance, and a welcome was extended to Mr. Brady on his first appearance as president. The solicitors to the Association reported that it had now been incorporated under the Trade Union Acts, and the rules approved by the Registrar of Trade Unions in the Free State. A revised List of Approved Manufacturers was passed for circulation. Arrangements to co-operate with the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks were made in connexion with the request being made to the Dublin Corporation to have a Closing Order under the Shops Act issued. The thanks of the Association were tendered to a leading wholesale distributing house in Dublin, who circularised shareholders advising them to buy all medicinal, toilet and other goods through chemists. It was decided that in future meetings of the Committee be held in the afternoons. Complaints were received from two areas in connexion with the coding of prescriptions; it was decided to circularise members pointing out that it is obligatory under the rules of membership to code prescriptions. Complaints were also received that the recent agreement with the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks was not being rigidly adhered to in some places, particularly as regards hours.

A subcommittee was set up to deal with an advertising scheme which it was hoped to put into operation in the beginning of 1937. The scheme is to be promoted with the sole object of furthering the interests of those manufacturers who are on the Approved List. Pending the development of this scheme, members are to be asked, as before, to encourage the sale of the products of the approved firms. The Committee decided to circularise members in connexion with contracts with firms that are not on the Approved List.

Brevities

Tables for the forthcoming pharmaceutical dance in Belfast can now be booked at the Plaza, Chichester Street, Belfast, and not as stated in our last issue.

At the annual meeting of the Limerick and District Retail Chemists' Association held recently at the Royal George Hotel, Limerick, the following officers were elected for the coming year: *President,* Mr. Widdes; *Vice-President,* Mr. J. Foley; *Secretary,* Mr. P. Liston. The election of the remaining members of the Committee was deferred to the next meeting. It was agreed that future meetings of the Association be held on Wednesdays at 8.30 p.m. The closing order which is to be enforced by the Limerick Corporation for 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 9 p.m. on Saturdays was ratified. Price queries were discussed, and Mr. Brendan Smith (Irish Drug Association) explained various details of policy.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

You Make a Good Point

in your editorial article "A Vote and its Moral" (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 523) when you state that since compulsory membership of the Society is the law of the land, it is entirely in the hands of the individual chemist to have his interests safeguarded, not by a select band, but by those who know something of the difficulties experienced by the rank and file. I have always held that there are not sufficient members of Council who have the necessary, and sometimes hard and gruelling, experience of the average man behind the counter and who therefore are in the position of realising his needs and outlook. I believe that at last there are faint twitterings in the tree-tops; they do not yet herald the dawn of a new day, but they do indicate that there is an uneasiness in the minds of pharmacists which, even though it may be as yet vague and shapeless, seems to indicate that better conditions may be on the way. The method of election mentioned by you, in which electors must vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies, seems to me to be better than the present one where "plumping" is allowed and where it is possible, through the action of a number of members in voting for one man, to swamp the efforts of the average member who gives votes to all those for whom spaces are provided on the voting paper. May is a long way off; but let us make sure that it does not come upon us before we are ready for it.

Ventilation,

dealt with in an article on p. 529, is treated in a sensible and practical way; it is a subject which should be studied by all pharmacists before opening a new pharmacy, for health and comfort as well as that of one's assistants is a subject of the first importance. I have worked in many shops, but in none was there comfortable ventilation. Where I was apprenticed we were bitterly cold in winter, as unless the door was opened for fairly long periods the windows steamed; the only source of heat was a small oil stove. In another pharmacy where I spent some time we were fairly comfortable in winter so far as warmth was concerned—we had a large, square enclosed stove; but owing to the almost total lack of ventilation headaches were frequent. The average idea of ventilation in many pharmacies I have known is a fanlight over the door and sometimes a narrow grill at the top of the window, neither very satisfactory. I am glad to know that the advice of district shop inspectors is available, and I recommend young pharmacists who are just starting in business to consult them.

Legal Reports

Opening a Packet.—At Raphoe, co. Donegal, recently, the Probation Act was applied in a case under the Warble Fly Treatment of Cattle Order, 1936, in which Mr. R. Hamilton, M.P.S.I., was summoned for having sold warble fly powder otherwise than in a sealed packet. Mr. McNulty, pleading "Guilty" on behalf of Mr. Hamilton, said there was a shortage of the wash, and his client, who was down to his last packet, opened the packet and gave the customer a portion of it in good faith, not knowing that it was supposed to be sold intact in sealed packets.

Illegal Sale of Poison.—At the Stratford (Essex) Police Court, on November 11, Harry Amherst, The Broadway, Ilford, described as a druggist, answered four summonses issued by the Pharmaceutical Society for having sold a Part I poison without the container being labelled with the name of the seller; for having sold it without being a registered pharmacist and on unregistered premises; and for selling or allowing the sale otherwise than under supervision of a registered pharmacist. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting, said the proceedings arose from the sale of a bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The defendant, who pleaded "Guilty," said he had acted in ignorance. He was fined £20, with £3 3s. costs.

Numerous Offences.—At Thames Police Court, London, on November 5, Lasfield, Ltd., chemists, Salmon Lane, E.14, were summoned in respect of the following offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933:—(1) That not being authorised sellers of poisons, they did unlawfully sell, or cause to be sold, by retail, on July 31, a poison, strychnine, which was contained in a substance or preparation known as compound syrup of hypophosphites, contrary to Section 18 (1) (*a*) (i) of the Act; (2) did similarly sell, on September 5, a poison, codeine, which was contained in a substance or preparation known as Famel Brand Syrup; (3) and (4) that not being authorised sellers of poisons, they did unlawfully take or use, or cause to be taken or used, the title "chemists and druggists," on July 31 and September 5, respectively, contrary to Section 3 (1); (5) and (6) unlawfully selling, or causing to be sold, on those two dates, the poisons mentioned, the sales not being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, contrary to section 18 (1) (*a*) (iii); (7) selling the preparation known as Famel Brand Syrup in a container which was not labelled with the name of the seller and the address of the premises on which it was sold, contrary to Section 18 (1) (*c*) (iv). A plea of "Guilty" was entered to all the summonses. Mr. Castle, prosecuting, said that of the three directors of the company, who were registered at Somerset House, Mr. and Mrs. Deitsch were unqualified, and were each in charge of one of the shops owned by the company. The defendant company were entitled to use the description "chemists and druggists" and to sell poisons provided there was in each of the two shops a qualified chemist; but on two occasions when a visit was made to the shop at Salmon Lane, no qualified chemist was found there. It might be said, in mitigation, that the quantity of poison in each preparation was very, very small. That was admitted, but if one were to consume the whole of the contents of the bottles, one would probably be very ill indeed, and, in the case of a child, the consequences might be fatal. One of the excuses made by defendants was that it was difficult to get a qualified chemist during the summer, but they would have experienced no difficulty if they had been prepared to pay a decent salary. Mr. Flatau, defending, contended that the offences were not so serious as Mr. Castle had made them out to be. The defendant company had been carrying on business for ten years, and throughout that time had employed qualified chemists. Shortly before the offences were committed, the qualified man left to open another shop, and, until another man could be engaged, it was arranged that he should spend his mornings at the new shop and his afternoons at the defendants' shop at Salmon Lane. The company advertised constantly in trade papers, and now had a qualified man, whom they were paying £4 10s. a week. He suggested the offences were technical ones. The company had not been in trouble before. The magistrate stated that it was essential that the Act should be strictly observed. The company were fined a total of £30 on summonses 1 and 2; a total of £20 on summonses 3 and 4; and £5 on summons 7, the other two not being dealt with separately. They were ordered to pay £9 9s. costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

Medical Hall, Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 1322 Shettleston Road, Glasgow, E.2.

Walter Price (Chemist), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Solicitors: Coles & James, Claremont Chambers, Eastbourne.

Kings Langley Chemical Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, research and analytical chemists, etc. R.O.: Station Approach, Kings Langley, Herts.

Freers Chemical Works, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. R.O.: 5 Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, E.1.

Dermine, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, analytical and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 38 Hermitage Lane, Hampstead, N.W.2.

H. G. Bairstow (Monton), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on by Henry G. Bairstow. R.O.: 226 Monton Road, Monton, Eccles.

S. A. Colegate & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and perfumers, etc. Sidney A. Colegate, 25 Hopkins Street, Weston-super-Mare, merchant, director.

Williams & Houghton, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, dispensing and analytical chemists, opticians, druggists, etc. R.O.: 24 Mill Lane, West Derby, Liverpool, 12.

Parkside Pharmacy, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Sydney T. Fink, 37 Axholme Road, Doncaster, solicitor, director. Solicitors: Dawson & Burgess, Doncaster.

Sylkall, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at Blackburn by Nevill B. W. Cooper as "Sylkall," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: E. and B. Haworth & Nuttall, Blackburn.

Brustoc, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, spice merchants, importers and exporters of drugs, essences, flavours and chemists' sundries, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Secretary: T. Howarth, A.S.A.A., 54 Ashton Road, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

Wet Me Wet, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, refiners of and dealers in oils, cleaning requisites, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Gilbert Samuel & Co., 6 Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.

S. A. Shepherd & Co. (Limited Partnership).—Registered November 5. Business: Crude drugs and general produce merchants. Address: 15 Seething Lane, E.C. Partnership from October 1, 1936, to continue until death, bankruptcy or lunacy of one of the original partners. General partner: Sidney A. Shepherd, 197 Percy Road, Whitton, Twickenham. Limited partner: George E. Childs, "Keri," St. Mary's Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex, contributing £1,000 in cash.

Marley Hill Chemical Co., Ltd.—At a meeting held in Newcastle-on-Tyne recently it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. J. M. S. Coates, 31 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was appointed liquidator.

Photographic Dealers' Association

A CONFERENCE of local branch delegates of the Photographic Dealers' Association was held on November 4 at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1. There were present Messrs. J. Lancaster (president), A. Hoare (vice-president), J. Paterson (honorary treasurer), Wallace Heaton (honorary secretary), and forty-two delegates of branches. Mr. J. Lancaster gave a *résumé* of the work of the National Council since the annual meeting. There were many ramifications, he said, in the activities of the Association which would take too long to enumerate, yet all were necessary and assisted materially in the progress of the Association and the protection of members' interests.

Local Lecture-Demonstrations

Mr. A. Finnis Attwell (Bournemouth) referred to the brochure now circulated to all local branches listing the lecture-demonstrations available this winter and spring. Lecturers would visit the branches to speak on eight of the subjects, manuscripts and slides would be supplied in respect of six others—the lecturers for these to be appointed locally. Mr. Attwell urged delegates to see that their local committees arranged a programme for the winter and spring to include at least one or two lecture meetings open to all members and their assistants. A number of delegates congratulated the Council on the list of lectures that had been compiled; several suggestions were made as to subjects that might usefully be included in a later list. A discussion took place on the advisability or otherwise of inviting selected members of the public to these lecture meetings, a diversity of opinions being expressed. Mr. A. Finnis Attwell proposed "That where lectures are given for the purpose of branch members and their staff only, the Association is responsible for financial charges, and that where members' customers are invited the branch pays 50 per cent. of the charges." Mr. J. Milner seconded, and the resolution was carried.



The presentation of an illuminated address and gold watch to Mr. Wallace Heaton, Ph.C., at the annual dinner of the Photographic Dealers' Association (*see* C. & D., *Nov.* 7, *p.* 518).

Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act

Mr. W. Hudson (Skegness) gave brief details of this Act and explained how it affects photographic dealers. He proposed "That the P.D.A., where required, assists members in holiday resorts in every way possible to obtain an order from the local authority allowing for the opening of shops by photographic dealers on not more than eighteen Sundays in the year, as provided by the Act; a suitable form of application to be prepared and circulated." This was seconded by Mr. G. Nicholson (Isle of Wight) and carried with one dissentient.

D. and P. Prices in 1937

The general secretary stated that a joint meeting was held on October 29 between representatives of the P.D.A., the W.P.F.A., and Kodak, Ltd., when certain minor additions to the D. and P. price list had been recommended. These had been considered and approved by the National Council. There had additionally been considerable discussion in regard to projection print prices, this question having been referred by the Council to this delegates' conference. Mr. F. J. Young (Leicester) proposed and Mr. J. R. Bevan (S.W. London) seconded: "That the following be deleted from the P.D.A. Recommended Scale: '$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. projection prints 2d. each'; the Scale to commence: '$4\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. or smaller projection prints $2\frac{1}{2}$d. each.'"

Mr. H. Mansell (Minehead) proposed and Miss F. Foxall (Manchester) seconded the following amendment: "That after '$4\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. or smaller projection prints' delete '$2\frac{1}{2}$d.' and insert '3d.'" It was understood that any decision reached would only become operative if accepted by all other parties concerned. On being put to the meeting the amendment was lost.

Mr. P. S. Eastman (Salisbury) proposed and Mr. W. Hudson (Skegness) seconded a further amendment: "That the words 'or smaller' be deleted." This was lost. The original resolution was then put to the vote and was also lost.

Mr. P. M. Duff, on behalf of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch, proposed and Mr. H. Barton (Southport) seconded: "That the present P.D.A. Recommended Scale of D. and P. Prices be continued." This was carried.

On behalf of the Cardiff Branch, Mr. G. Holley proposed and Mr. J. Hatten seconded: "(i) That the Council prepares and adds to the Recommended Scale of D. and P. charges a price list for hand-tinted photographs of sizes from postcard to 12 x 10 in.; (ii) That prices for big postcards ($5\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.) be added to the list." This was carried.

Questions

Questions raised by delegates were considered and decisions reached as follows:—

Mr. E. J. Wilson (Leeds) proposed and Mr. D. Foster (Brighton) seconded: "That the Council considers co-operating with other organisations in regard to a fixed date for Easter."—Carried.

Mr. E. J. Wilson (Leeds) proposed and Mr. P. M. Duff (Glasgow) seconded: "That the Council considers recommending the dating of roll films as at March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31."—Carried.

Mr. E. J. Wilson (Leeds) reported he had evidence that a finishing house was supplying D. and P. work to traders outside the photographic trade in wallets issued by a well-known manufacturer. Mr. D. Foster (Brighton) proposed and Mr. J. Lomax (Manchester) seconded: "That this be brought to the attention of the manufacturer concerned."—Carried.

Mr. H. Salanson (Bristol) reported an instance where a cine dealing account had been granted by certain manufacturers to a local firm specialising in the production of commercial cine films. He recommended that a strong line be taken by the P.D.A. with the manufacturers to obtain an assurance that they will not supply cine apparatus to such firms for resale to the public. Mr. R. H. Dennison (Newcastle) proposed and Mr. H. Salanson seconded: "That the Council take action."—Carried.

Mr. A. J. Caithness (Kirkcaldy) recommended that consideration be given to the possibility of arranging a one- or two-day exhibition in the spring of new apparatus in charge of an unbiased person, to be held in a number of centres throughout the country.—This was referred to the National Council.

Mr. R. H. Dennison (Newcastle) read a letter from the secretary of the local branch, recommending that consideration

be given to the present constitution of the National Council, and containing four alternative suggestions. Mr. J. Milner (London, S.E.) proposed and Mr. H. Salanson (Bristol) seconded: "That this subject be referred to the Council."—Carried.

The following suggestion had been received from the Dublin Branch: "That when a member of the National Council is unable to attend a delegates' conference he be given power to nominate a representative, at the expense of the Association."—This was referred to the National Council.

Mr. W. G. Loader, on behalf of the Worthing Branch, raised the question of the reduced discount allowed by certain manufacturers to small dealers. Mr. A. Hoare (Derby) proposed and Mr. W. G. Loader seconded: "That this question be referred to the National Council with a view to an approach being made to the manufacturers concerned."—Carried.

Mr. J. Hatten (Cardiff) asked that consideration be given to the possibility of asking dealers to advise head office of the registration numbers of photographic apparatus offered them for exchange or purchase, with a view to tracing stolen goods.

Mr. L. W. Hurcomb stated that the Birmingham Branch had experienced difficulty in deciding whether to recommend the passing or refusing of an application for membership of the Association; he asked for a guiding principle.

Mr. Hurcomb agreed to forward a memorandum for the attention of the Membership Committee. Mr. R. H. Dennison (Newcastle) pointed out that each case should be dealt with on its merits, but that a dealer who carries representative stocks must receive more favourable consideration than a retailer who has an account with one photographic manufacturer only.

Mr. C. E. Bell (Felixstowe) reported that a number of members locally had complained of Ensign's offer to allow 10s. on any camera taken in part-payment for one of their new models. Mr. W. G. Loader (Worthing) pointed out that there were two sides to the question and that some dealers had taken advantage of the offer.—The matter was allowed to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Lomax (Manchester) recommended that the Council keep a close watch on Trade Board regulations in regard to hours of employment, as they concern a large number of our members.

The Coronation Celebrations

Mr. J. Lomax (Manchester) suggested that the P.D.A. be responsible for the compilation of an album of amateur snapshots of the Coronation celebrations, one copy to be presented to H.M. the King and another to the British Museum.

Mr. P. S. Eastman (Salisbury) supported this idea, and recommended that the best photographs only from local areas be forwarded to London; that special prizes be awarded to juveniles; and that a series of lantern slides be made from the finally selected pictures for projection at local meetings, practical demonstrations of photography also to be given at these meetings, the public being invited.

Mr. H. Mottershaw (Sheffield) proposed that carton labels be available to dealers three or six months prior to the Coronation encouraging the use of cameras and films.

A suggestion had been received from the S.W. London Branch that a central theme in advertising be agreed by the manufacturers.

The National Council was asked to consider these recommendations.

Other Matters

Mr. C. T. Thonger (Birmingham) proposed: "That the National Council be requested to explore the possibility of holding a general meeting of the Association outside London."—Carried.

Mr. F. J. Young (Leicester), chairman of the Publicity Committee, asked for comments and suggestions regarding publicity material available to members.

It was proposed that the words "Expert Developing and Printing" on wallets be in smaller type at the top, and the member's name and address inserted at the bottom of the front page; reference to the Coronation to be over-printed on the back page. It was recommended that streamers be prepared in preference to showcards, (*a*) for members faced with D. and P. price cutting; (*b*) having reference to the Coronation. Mr. L. W. Hurcomb (Birmingham) urged that publicity material be issued free of charge to members up against price cutting.

Wholesale Photo Finishers

The Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association held its seventh annual general meeting in London on November 5. The morning session was devoted almost entirely to business procedure, but before rising for lunch the chairman pointed out that there was a surprise item on the agenda, and with the unanimous approval of the meeting Captain W. G. Barker was made a Fellow of the Association in recognition of his services, especially in respect of a revolutionary printing method invented by him and given to the Association for the exclusive use of its members. A presentation of an inscribed desk stand was also made. During the afternoon the question of projection prints was the subject debated, and the Association agreed to make a firm stand against the present unsatisfactory and uneconomic conditions. The following resolution was then passed: "That the price of projection prints be 3d. That projection prints from all substandard negatives be made at 2.6 magnification to a maximum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the long side of the paper; and from all standard negatives at 1.7 magnification to a maximum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the long side of the paper, glossy or semi-matt. Any variation from this classification to be treated as an enlargement, the minimum price of which is 4d. up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Quality to be guaranteed." Following this Mr. A. W. Richardson gave an interesting and informative speech on "The Prospects for 1937."

Ergometrine in Clinical Use

In a recent issue of "The British Medical Journal" (3955, 799) Dr. Chassar Moir, whose work on the isolation of ergometrine in collaboration with the late Dr. H. W. Dudley has previously been referred to (*C. & D.*, 1935, I, 397), summarises the results obtained with this alkaloid in clinical trials. Its molecule is smaller than that of the ergot alkaloids previously known; it is reasonably stable, resistant to boiling, and keeps well in crude ergot extracts.

Ergometrine is peculiar in the rapid onset of its action. After oral administration the uterine response appears in about seven and a half minutes, after intramuscular injection in three and a half minutes, and after intravenous injection in three-quarters of a minute. It has been supposed by some that the action of ergometrine is a fleeting one—similar in this respect to the uterine action of histamine. This is quite inaccurate. The ergometrine effect lasts for as long as three to four hours. The chief use of ergometrine is in the prevention and treatment of post-partum hæmorrhage. Here the ergometrine effect is seen at its best.

It may pertinently be asked whether ergometrine has any advantage over pituitary extract in the conditions mentioned. Dr. Moir believes that it has. Pituitary extract tends to be erratic in its action, and in rare cases appears to be without effect. Moreover, it will occasionally cause alarming symptoms, especially if the patient is already suffering from that little-understood condition of "obstetric shock." As with the other ergot alkaloids, the mode of action of ergometrine makes it unsafe for use in labour.

During the past few years a new use of the ergotoxine-ergotamine group of alkaloids has come into prominence. One of the characteristic pharmacological actions of these alkaloids is the inhibition of the effects which are normally produced when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated. This property has been utilised in the treatment of certain diseases in which the sympathetic control is overactive, as, for example, in exophthalmic goitre. Ergometrine has been found to be almost devoid of any such effect on the sympathetic nervous system, and it is therefore extremely unlikely that this new alkaloid will be of any value in the conditions mentioned. Finally, in certain cases of true migraine the ergotoxine-ergotamine group of alkaloids, when injected in doses of 0.25 to 0.5 mgm., has been found to be extremely effective in aborting an attack, or in preventing its occurrence in those patients who have prodromal symptoms. Since the mechanism of this action is quite unknown, only actual trial can answer the question whether ergometrine will be equally useful. In the next revision of the British Pharmacopœia a fixed ergometrine content of official ergot preparations will no doubt be insisted on.

Industrial Toxicology of To-Day

THE first London evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's present session was held in the lecture theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, on November 10, the vice-president (Mr. E. H. Simmons) in the chair. With the chairman were the lecturer of the evening (Dr. Donald Hunter, of the London Hospital), Mr. A. R. Melhuish and Mr. A. J. Plowright. By an odd coincidence the president, treasurer and secretary of the Society were all absent ; but the audience was large and appreciative. Those present included Mr. G. R. Boyes, Mr. Frank Browne, Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, Mr. Harold Deane, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Skinner, Mr. T. E. Wallis and Mr. J. C. Young.

The chairman apologised for the absence of the president, and paid a tribute to Dr. Hunter as an authority on industrial toxicology. If, he added, it was necessary to fence machinery it should be still more necessary to take precautions against more insidious substances. Dr. Hunter gave a captivating lecture, in the course of which he showed many lantern slides. His audience was kept on the alert by his rapid transitions of thought, ranging from a serious criticism of modern industry ("which, all unthinking, is producing all sorts of ghastly diseases") to brilliant and witty *obiter dicta*.

Industrial Toxicology of To-Day

[Abstract]

Knowledge of industrial toxicology began very early in the history of civilisation, for physicians of ancient Greece knew that breathing the fumes of lead might cause colic and paralysis. In contrast, substances which were little more than chemical curiosities twenty years ago have found extensive use in modern industry. Some of them are harmless, others so deadly that they would be better forbidden ; some are absorbed by inhalation, others through the skin ; some attack the liver, causing toxic jaundice, others the kidney, causing suppression of urine ; some affect the blood, causing cyanosis, others destroy the bone marrow, causing hæmorrhagic purpura and aplastic anæmia.

Industrial Lead Poisoning

The notification of lead poisoning occurring in a factory or workshop is compulsory upon medical practitioners, and has to be made to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, Whitehall. Under the Lead Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, 1926, it is compulsory to notify lead poisoning contracted by any person employed in connexion with the painting of any building, whether or not that building be a factory or workshop. Individual opinion differs widely as to what is necessary for the definite diagnosis of lead poisoning. The diagnosis of intoxication as distinguished from absorption must be based upon evidence as to the presence of one or more of the toxic episodes. As a consequence of the occurrence of lead in the soil, and hence in vegetation and animal food, normal individuals with no occupational exposure to lead may excrete lead in their fæces and urine. A man working in a dusty lead industry, in addition to inhaling lead, may swallow repeated small amounts and pass lead unabsorbed in the fæces. Therefore the only proof of absorption is to find lead in the urine.

The treatment of lead poisoning is essentially preventive. Less than 200 cases were notified in 1934, compared with more than 1,250 in 1899. In this country preventive measures are carried out with such great success that the majority of cases of lead poisoning are mild. Repeated observation has shown that with a high calcium diet lead excretion tends to diminish rapidly. This provides a means for controlling the storage of lead in the organism. To store lead in the bones so that it will not be free in the circulation to cause damage, it is only necessary to give a diet containing much calcium in the form of milk or calcium lactate. This produces a positive calcium balance which favours the storage of lead as a harmless deposit in the bones. In the presence of acute symptoms it is important not to attempt elimination of lead, because so much is already circulating that it is safer temporarily to favour further storage. A high calcium diet and the use of large doses of calcium lactate usually bring relief. In severe cases by the slow intravenous injection of 15 mils of a 20 per cent. solution of calcium gluconate, or of 10 mils of a 5 per cent. solution of calcium chloride, it is possible to relieve the pain by the time the injection is over. Should such treatment not be available, a hypodermic injection of atropine sulphate $\frac{1}{60}$ grain may be given.

A few weeks after the acute toxic episodes have passed, elimination of lead may be accelerated by a low calcium diet used together with potassium iodide, ammonium chloride, or phosphoric acid. A diet with a very low calcium content facilitates release of lead from the bones. In those places where the water supply is hard, vegetables should be cooked in distilled water, and all drinks made up with it. The dose of potassium iodide should be increased from 5 gr. three times a day to 15 gr. three times a day.

Industrial Arsenic Poisoning

Industrial arsenic poisoning occurs in two forms, the first from inhalation or contact with the dusts of salts of arsenic, and the second from inhalation of arseniuretted hydrogen gas. Both are notifiable. The symptoms in the two groups bear little or no resemblance to one another. The salts of arsenic act as local irritants to the skin and mucous membranes. Arseniuretted hydrogen, on the other hand, acts as a powerful hæmolytic agent, causing hæmoglobinuria, anæmia, and hæmolytic icterus. The dusts of the arsenic salts manufactured in industry are very light, so that in the processes of sifting and packing, unless carried out in closed-in apparatus from start to finish, there is a great liability of the dust alighting and remaining on the skin, especially where there are folds, as around the nose and mouth, or where surfaces are moist, as in the axillæ or scrotum. Here a dermatitis is set up which if not treated will lead to extensive ulceration. Associated with the skin eruption are conjunctivitis, with œdema of the eyelids, coryza, dryness of the throat, and hoarseness. In severe cases vomiting occurs, but peripheral neuritis is rare.

Twenty-five cases of arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning have been reported in the tin-refining industry. Most of them occurred as a result of turning a hose upon a dross containing aluminium arsenide. The mortality rate of this small series was 28 per cent. It is to be noted that this is one of the few industrial poisons which may kill outright.

Mercury

Occupations giving rise to the risks of mercury poisoning include manufacture of barometers and thermometers, of surgical dressings containing mercury salts, the felting of fur and the manufacture of hard felt hats, and photo-engraving. In this country from 1899 to 1931, 259 cases were notified, of which five were fatal. Mercury vaporises even at room temperature, and although there is no doubt that it can be absorbed through the broken skin, the use of the metal in industrial processes gives rise to poisoning mainly through the respiratory tract.

In making clinical thermometers and in laboratories where mercury is handled extensively, the benches should be covered with a smooth impervous surface sloping in such a way as to drain the mercury into a suitable receptacle at the lowest point. The walls and floor should be of impervious material, and the floor should be cleansed at the end of each day's work. Filling thermometers should not be done without suitable exhaust ventilation for the removal of mercury vapour.

The symptoms of mercurial poisoning arising in industry are, as a rule, much slower in onset and more insidious in character than those which result from the continued internal administration of mercury. Also two characteristic sets of symptoms occur in industrial cases, which are never seen in medicinal cases—namely, tremor and erethism.

Organic Compounds

Acute poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulphide, trichlorethylene, and benzene are so sudden as to be classed as accidents. As such they have to be reported by the employer to the factory inspectors. It is sometimes possible to predict from the chemical composition of the simpler members of the group what their physiological action is likely to be. The addition of a nitro—or nitroso—group usually produces a more toxic compound, but it does not follow that toxicity will continue to increase as more nitro-groups are added. Thus

1-2-4 dinitrophenol is toxic, whereas trinitrophenol is practically harmless. The position of the substituent groups in the benzene ring has a great effect on the toxic action. When a nitro-compound is reduced to an amine, as when nitrobenzene is reduced to aniline, or nitrotoluene to a toluidine, the toxic characteristics remain much the same, but the intensity of the action is lessened. Sulphonation renders a compound non-toxic ; as soon as aniline is sulphonated it ceases to give trouble. The entrance of chlorine into an aromatic compound does not increase the toxicity as it does in the case of an aliphatic compound. In fact, chlorbenzene is less toxic than benzene.

Coal-tar benzene, or benzol, is the most interesting of the industrial solvents, and, with the exception of tetrachlorethane, the most dangerous. Acute benzene poisoning usually occurs as the result of the breakage of distilling apparatus or in the cleaning of tanks. The symptoms in slight cases are giddiness, and a stage of excitement, but in severe cases these symptoms may be followed by convulsions, coma, and death. Chronic benzene poisoning has always been very rare in this country. The clinical picture is that of purpura hæmorrhagica with epistaxis, menorrhagia, and visceral and retinal hæmorrhages. Ulcers or gangrenous patches on the lips, fauces, and pharynx are common. The death rate is very high, and the results of treatment poor. All who have studied the subject are convinced that the use of benzene in industry must be ruthlessly suppressed except where the process used is entirely enclosed.

Mononitrobenzene is a liquid used in the manufacture of aniline. It is absorbed through the skin, and causes the victim to become cyanosed and even unconscious. The symptoms are due to the conversion of oxy-hæmoglobin into methæmoglobin. The blood may be chocolate coloured, and sometimes it is possible to detect the bands of methæmoglobin spectroscopically.

Dinitrobenzene is used in the manufacture of dyes, and was the principal explosive used by the Germans in the war. It is a solid, and, in consequence, cases of poisoning develop slowly. In a mild case there is a sense of pressure in the head which increases to a violent throbbing headache with dizziness and dyspnœa. In severer cases the face is deeply cyanosed, the lips, tongue and ears are purple, and there is nausea, sometimes vomiting, abdominal pain, a staggering gait and extreme weakness.

Aniline is used in the dye industry and to a less extent in the rubber industry. The symptoms of aniline poisoning are similar in all essentials to those of nitrobenzene poisoning. The convenient term anilinism may be used to cover the symptoms produced by most of the nitro- and amino-derivatives of benzene. Prevention of absorption through the skin is all-important. When a victim has turned blue in the face and begun to stagger it is no use to take him to the fresh air. What is needed is to strip off his clothes and give him a bath. The occasional occurrence of new growths of the bladder among dye workers is well known. The substance responsible has not been identified, but it seems to be an amino- and not a nitro-compound.

Phenylenediamine is used for two similar purposes ; for dyeing hair black and as a dye for furs. It is well known that it may cause dermatitis, and sometimes asthma in susceptible persons. Its systemic effects are much rarer and have received less attention. Cases are known where the proprietor of a hairdressing saloon has suffered from attacks of weakness and vomiting, sometimes followed by unconsciousness. Cyanosis characterises the attack, the face, lips, tongue, and gums being swollen and blue. In such a case avoidance of exposure to the dye may remove the attacks completely.

During the war work was carried on under the greatest pressure in shell factories, and by 1916 at least 25,000 people were employed in shell-filling alone. The mortality rate from toxic jaundice in all persons handling trinitrotoluene was about 0.05 per cent.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

The rapid growth of the moulded plastics and cellulose lacquer industries has led to the extensive use of many new solvents, most of which were little more than chemical curiosities twenty or even ten years ago. Amongst these are the chlorinated hydrocarbons which have flooded the market.

It happens occasionally that persons engaged in repairing refrigerators are affected by methyl chloride. The symptoms are nausea, vomiting, giddiness, weakness of the extremities and blurring of vision. Suppression of urine, due to acute nephritis, occurs in about half the cases.

Carbon tetrachloride is used in industry as a solvent for fats and rubber, for dry cleaning, for cleaning oil from machinery, and under the name pyrene as a fire extinguisher. It may attack both liver and kidneys, but in the majority of clinical histories so far published the symptoms of renal injury overshadow those of hepatic injury. The early stages of the illness are characterised by persistent headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, and tenderness over the liver, but such symptoms are often followed by oliguria, suppression of urine and uræmia. The death rate is low, and a patient with jaundice, suppression of urine and uræmic convulsions may recover completely. Deaths in industry from the anæsthetic effects of carbon tetrachloride are seldom encountered, though it is well known that they have occurred from the use of this substance as a dry shampoo for the hair. In the treatment of cases overcome in this way it is important that the patient should not be placed upon the floor of the room where the accident occurred, for the vapour is five times denser than air.

Tetrachlorethane is the most dangerous of all the chlorinated hydrocarbons, being about four times as toxic as chloroform and nine times as toxic as carbon tetrachloride. The symptoms of poisoning are a general malaise, loss of appetite, nausea, headache, and constipation. After indefinite symptoms of this kind lasting several days or even weeks, jaundice develops, and vomiting is then likely to become more marked. In fatal cases necrosis of the liver is found in the form of acute red and yellow atrophy. In one case the liver weighed only 19 oz.

Trichlorethylene has been recommended as an ideal non-inflammable non-poisonous solvent, but experience shows that it is far from harmless. It has assumed an important place in the list of fat and rubber solvents, and it is used extensively in dry cleaning. It has a powerful narcotic effect, and death may occur after prolonged exposure to a large dose. Trichlorethylene may also attack the liver and give rise to toxic jaundice.

Toxic Gases

Unfortunately, gases such as carbon monoxide and arseniuretted hydrogen are non-irritant, tasteless, odourless compounds. It is important to bear in mind that though intrinsically one gaseous poison may be more toxic than another, a greater rate of volatility may make the less poisonous one the more dangerous.

Water-gas, power gas, producer gas, and blast-furnace gas may contain as much as 25 per cent. of carbon monoxide. This figure is of great importance since air containing more than one part per 1,000 entails danger to life.

Exposure to carbon dioxide may occur in fermenting vats in breweries, in mineral water factories, wells, tanks, ships' holds, coke ovens, boilers, agricultural silos, and at lime-kilns. Air containing 8 per cent. of carbon dioxide becomes irrespirable, and causes death from asphxia through deprivation of oxygen. The victim of carbon dioxide poisoning rapidly becomes unable to stand and passes into coma.

Sulphuretted hydrogen may give rise to poisoning when it is present to the extent of one part per 1,000 in the air breathed. It is given off in many industrial operations, the chief of which are the spinning of artificial silk manufactured by the viscose process, the cleaning out of stills in tar work, the manufacture of ammonium sulphate and sodium sulphide and work in sewers, sugar manufacture, tanyards, and brewing. Inhalation of a large dose causes almost instantaneous death, the patient falling dead often without a sound as if struck by a blow.

Exposure to nitrous fumes may occur in the manufacture of nitric acid, in the nitrating of explosives, in the dipping of brass or copper articles, and the accidental breaking of carboys. Nitrous fumes are reddish-brown. They act on the bronchi and lungs. Unfortunately the effect is delayed so that the worker feels able to go on with his work for three or four hours, when dyspnœa appears owing to œdema of the lungs. This in itself may be fatal, or it may be followed by broncho-pneumonia.

Poisoning by chlorine may occur in the manufacture of alkali and bleaching powders, in the bleaching of flour, in dye works and paper mills, and in the breaking up of cylinders supposed to be empty. Chlorine in the air breathed to the extent of only one part per hundred thousand is highly injurious to man, causing cough, dyspnœa, and bronchitis.

Phosgene owes its poisonous action to the fact that it decomposes readily in the presence of water to hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide. This decomposition takes place within the body when the gas reaches the bronchioles and the alveoli

of the lungs, where it is acted upon by water vapour. Phosgene therefore does not produce its effect until it has penetrated deeply into the lungs, and because it does not produce any local irritation the victim has no warning of the fact that he is breathing a deadly gas. Pulmonary œdema follows, and either this is quickly fatal or broncho-pneumonia supervenes.

Risk of poisoning from sulphur dioxide exists in the neighbourhood of furnaces, boiler fires, chemical and dye works, in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in bleaching and fumigating. Sulphur dioxide is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. In fatal cases there is great respiratory distress, and death occurs from exudation into the bronchi and lungs.

Accidents with ammonia may occur in leakage from refrigerator plants, in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, in spilling ammonia liquid, and in breaking up cylinders supposed to be empty.

Carbon disulphide is a valuable solvent of grease, fat, and oil. It is widely used in the vulcanisation of rubber and in the manufacture of artificial silk. It causes symptoms when it exists in proportions greater than four parts per 10,000 of air. These symptoms are violent headache, giddiness and vomiting, with pains and tinglings in the limbs. Restlessness, excitement, and acute mania next occur and are succeeded by deep depression, with loss of memory, mental dullness, and blurred speech. Poisoning is hardly ever fatal, and complete recovery in the slighter cases is invariable.

Discussion

Dr. Crossley-Holland inquired whether the presence of antimony in printers' type was a factor in the poisoning of those who handled it, and whether amyl acetate (used, for instance, in cellulose lacquers) was deleterious.

Mr. McClachlan referred to the fact that toluene, though so closely resembling benzine chemically, was not toxic, and suggested that some impurity in benzene might be the cause of its toxicity. In using carbon tetrachloride as a fire extinguisher he had noticed a smell of phosgene: he suggested that this might be the toxic agent, and not carbon tetrachloride.

Dr. Hampshire, after congratulating the lecturer on his mastery of the subject, inquired as to the powers of the Home Office to intervene in cases of industrial poisoning. It was pleasant to hear any praise of the Home Office within the Society's walls. (Laughter.)

The other two questions, asked by anonymous members of the audience, related to a conjectural connexion between cancer and the drinking of liquid paraffin and to the possibility of the toxic action of benzene being of physical origin.

Dr. Hunter, in reply, said that the antimony in type-founders' metal was not responsible for the toxic effect, which was definitely lead colic. Amyl acetate as used in cellulose lacquers contained pigments, some of which were poisonous. The inhalation of benzene in small quantities over a period of months would kill. The difference in toxicity between two such closely related chemical substances as benzene and toluene was one of several similar problems. The liberation of phosgene when using carbon tetrachloride in fire extinguishing was very interesting. Surgeon-Commander Dudley had done a good deal of work on this subject in battleships and submarines, one result obtained being that the active agent was found to be carbon tetrachloride. It was not wise to be too definite as to the possibility of a connexion between liquid paraffin and cancer, but it was intrinsically unlikely. The Home Office was very helpful in cases of industrial poisoning; and it was a scandal that industry in general was allowed to experiment with man as the experimental animal.

Vote of Thanks

Professor Burn, in moving a vote of thanks, remarked that it was a valuable thing that medical men in influential positions were devoting themselves to work on industrial diseases.

Mr. Melhuish briefly seconded the vote, pointing out in doing so that this is the day of preventive medicine.

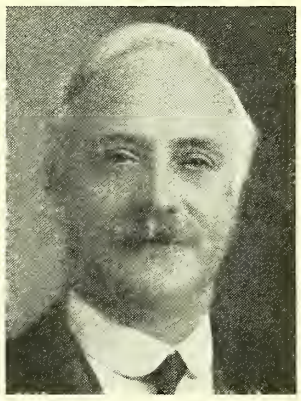
Dr. Hunter, in acknowledging the vote (which was carried with enthusiasm), humorously added that a man was said to meet his intellectual death when he began to write text-books or to sit on committees.

A Manifesto

By Frank Newby

During the past two years the Council of the Oldham and District Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society spent considerable time and thought in efforts to improve the position of the majority of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society; and evolved two resolutions to place before the Conference of Representatives at Bournemouth.

The one in regard to controlling those members who take apprentices for cheap labour evidently requires better advocates than we have been able to send; but we hope to introduce that subject again when more members of Conference will have seen the difficulties which these members of the Pharmaceutical Society have created.



Mr. F. Newby

The resolution regarding the occupations of those pharmacists who seek election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society received far greater support and also more direct opposition, but was carried by a substantial majority, which has evidently so touched the Council that they have decided not to put it into effect. This is quite understandable, and it is for us to consider the next move in our efforts to raise pharmacy from being the "handmaid of the financier" to the better position of "pharmacy for the pharmacist." The majority of pharmacists are engaged in retail trading and need bringing to a united front (mentally, not physically); this will entail much work and organisation; but our first effort must be to distinguish those who are our friends from those who are working against the retailer and securing for themselves the rewards which should belong to all pharmacists.

Before proceeding further, let us define "a retail pharmacist." Our best effort is "A retail pharmacist is one who is mainly dependent upon that retail business which that pharmacist is registered as conducting." There are many who come in under this definition, and the next step is to get into touch with them all, including those who manage and conduct their own shops, the managers for the big company shops, co-operative society managers, and those responsible for the branch shops of pharmacists who control more than one place of business. The definition does not include pharmacists who are managing directors of chain stores, owners of advertised proprietary articles, wholesalers, manufacturers, hospital dispensers, teachers of pharmacy, etc.

Evidently many representatives at this year's conference agree with us on the question of representation on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; and the next move is to place six retail pharmacists on our Council next May and repeat the dose in 1938 and 1939. We would not be so greedy of seats on Council as the retiring councillors show themselves to be year by year, and would agree that teachers of pharmacy, hospital dispensers and even manufacturers should have their fair and just proportion—that is, one of each to eighteen true and loyal retailers.

This effort will require financing. We request that every "retail pharmacist" subscribe 1s. per annum through the local branch to a central fund for election expenses, and that each branch be invited to send one representative at their expense to a meeting to be held during January each year in London or some other convenient centre to select six retail pharmacists as candidates for the ensuing Council election.

Factory first aid.—Home Office Welfare Pamphlet No. 4 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d.), gives full details of requirements, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, governing first aid and ambulance in factories and workshops, with illustrative plans and photographic reproductions.

Trade Notes

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Lawrence Road, London, N.15, advertise in this issue what are described as the latest perfumes and toilet preparations of Lentheric, Paris. Applications for details are invited.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.—Illustrated herewith are some of the attractive hot water bottles issued by Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., St. James's House, St. James's Street, S.W.1. These bottles are intended for use by children, but they can be used in the same way as the ordinary type. They are gaily coloured, and in addition the centre bottle carries a red cover suggesting Red Riding Hood. The specimen on the right is presented in orange velvet and the bunny on the left is in grained rubber. Each bottle is packed in a box with cellophane lid. In addition attention may be directed to the seamless moulded bottle with specially constructed fabric insertion; a hand-made bottle fitted with Ronoleke patent stopper and a popular-priced seamless moulded bottle.—The De Nevers Rubber Tyre Co. (1935), Ltd., Earlsfield Rubber Mills, London, S.W.18, remind us that the Coronet moulded rubber hot-water bottle which was introduced last season is available at a relatively low rate for a high-class product. Three shades are available, namely red, blue and green.



ERASMIC CO., LTD., Warrington, have sent us a copy of their Christmas gift catalogue. It is printed in colour and gives an adequate indication of the range of caskets, etc., issued by them. Copies may be obtained on application.

JUVIGOLD GLAND TONIC.—Chemists are invited to post a coupon which appears in our advertisement pages to receive a free parcel of Juvigold with advertising material. Juvigold is made by The Middlesex Laboratory of Glandular Research, Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

CHRISTMAS ELECTRICAL DECORATIONS.—A new four-colour Pifco poster has just been issued illustrating electric decoration sets for Christmas trees and all festive occasions. Pifco is the trade name of Provincial Incandescent Fittings Co., Ltd., Pifco House, Watling Street, Manchester, 4.

KATHERINE HOWARD BEAUTY PRODUCTS.—Illustrated herewith are specimens of the display material issued for the toilet articles prepared by Katherine Howard, Ltd., 6 Bryanston Street, W.1. This is printed in purple and black, and is suitable for use either on the counter or in the window. Specimens may be obtained on application.

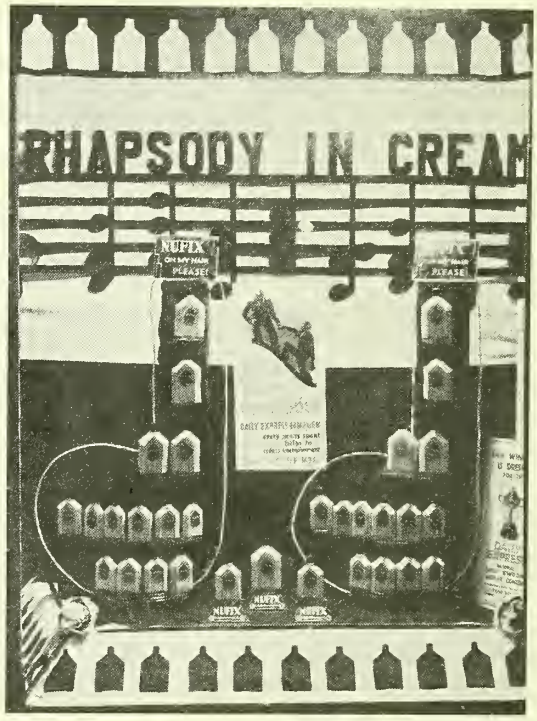


UCAL YEAR BOOK.—We have received from the United Chemists Association, Ltd., Ucal Works, Cheltenham Spa, an advance copy of their year book and medical guide for 1937. This booklet, which consists of sixty-four pages, is a colourful publication giving useful hints for customers, who can obtain the guide from Ucal chemists. The chapters include a brief note on poisons law, poisons and their antidotes, in addition to a comprehensive medical guide and other interesting features. Details may be obtained on application.

"SAFETY FIRST."—Elsewhere in this issue Safety Products, Ltd., St. George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, direct attention to the Pulsafe welding helmet and respirator which are offered as adequate industrial safety equipment for use in factories or for re-sale. This company specialises in the production of such articles. Inquiries are invited.

TEA FOR VACUUM FLASKS.—Tea from a vacuum flask, as most users know, is oftentimes unsatisfactory, the tannin content of the beverage apparently being emphasised by long retention at the usual temperature. Tanilo tea has been specially blended and is introduced especially for use in vacuum flasks. It is selected for low tannin content and retains its flavour, aroma and colour for forty-eight hours. This tea is, of course, also suitable for ordinary table use and is issued in cartons of quarter- and half-pounds and in canisters of two and five pounds. Supplies may be obtained either through wholesale houses or direct from the Tanilo Tea Co., 7 Carlisle Avenue, London, E.C.3.

WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST.—In connexion with the recent "Daily Express" window display contest, we illustrate a



window selected from several Nufix entries. Nufix, which was the only hair cream included in the contest, is issued by Walden & Co. (Nufix), Ltd., Rookery Way, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

CONFECTIONERY FOR CHEMISTS.—Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Carlton Works, Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester, 15, inform us that they have added to their list of confectionery for chemists chocolates which can be sold at advantageous rates. A list of products is obtainable on application. Popular confections are peppermint lozenges, which are made with selected English oil, and pastilles in bulk or in tins; in this series is included an own-name packing with a choice of colour.

BONUS OFFER.—Tokalon, Ltd., Chase Road, London, N.W.10, announce a Christmas bonus offer of 14 to the dozen and 13 to the dozen of all Tokalon articles according to the size of the order. Attractive display material is available. A new and larger size of Poudre Tokalon has recently been issued. The closing date of the offer is December 20.

Marriages

AYRE—KERR.—At Perth, on November 3, George M. Ayre, retired chemist and druggist, to Janet Kerr.

BELL—SIMPSON.—At Crown Terrace Methodist Church, Aberdeen, on November 9, George Gordon Paterson Bell, M.P.S., to Margaret Elizabeth Simpson, M.P.S.

HICKEY—HANLY.—At the Church of St. Michael, Dun Laoghaire, recently, Bartholomew P. Hickey, Rush, vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to Margaret Hanly, Killenaule, co. Tipperary.

Deaths

CHOWN.—At St. Cloud, France, recently, Mr. Harry Clement Chown, M.P.S. (Roberts & Co., 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris), aged sixty-seven.

DAVIES.—On October 21, Mr. Thomas Davies, chemist and druggist, 7 Guildhall Square, Carmarthen, aged seventy-one. Mr. Davies was apprenticed at Lampeter, and was in business at Llanybyther prior to going to Carmarthen about twenty-five years ago. He served for six years on the Carmarthen Town Council.

GURD.—At his residence, 5 Cavehill Road, Belfast, on November 9, suddenly, Mr. Frederick Plunkett Gurd, Ph.C. Mr. Gurd qualified as a registered druggist in 1903, afterwards becoming a pharmacist in Northern Ireland. He carried on business at 245 Woodstock Road.

LOWRY.—At Cambridge, on November 2, Mr. Thomas Martin Lowry, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physical Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, aged sixty-two. Professor Lowry was the author of several books and monographs on chemical subjects, and was the first occupant of the chair of physical chemistry at Cambridge.

MARSH.—At 1 Rivington Road, Wallasey, on November 7, Mr. Oliver Marsh, M.P.S., 89 Liscard Road. Mr. Marsh qualified in 1912.

MARSHALL.—On November 5, Mr. George Matthew Marshall, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Main Street, Strabane. Mr. Marshall was a native of Dungannon, where his brother, the late Mr. R. E. Marshall, carried on a pharmacy for a lengthy period. He became a registered druggist in 1898, and was in business in Strabane for thirty years.

NEWEY.—On November 7, suddenly, Mr. Walter Newey, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at 337 Summer Lane, Birmingham, aged sixty. Mr. Newey leaves a widow, a son and two daughters.

PAGE.—At 160 Windsor Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, on October 27, Mr. Percy Dodson Page, chemist and druggist. Mr. Page qualified in 1889.

RAMSAY.—At "Clydebank," 35 Rankine Street, Dundee, recently, Miss Euphemia Chaplain Ramsay, sister of Mr. William C. Ramsay, chemist and druggist, 39 Cleghorn Street.

Business Changes

MR. C. S. EYRE, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 1 South Drive, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

CROSBYS (HARROGATE), LTD., chemists, have removed from Montpelier Parade to more extensive premises in Cambridge Street (next to the Scala Cinema), Harrogate.

MR. HARRY J. SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of his brother, Mr. David A. Saunders, 142 Combridge Road, Cardiff, as from November 1.

MR. H. E. POCOCK, chemist and druggist, 341 Rookery Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, has purchased the businesses of Bramleys, Ltd., at 87 Holyhead Road and 77 Rookery Road, Handsworth.

Personalities

MR. DAVID SAUNDERS, M.P.S., who was formerly in business in Cardiff, has recently gained the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. diplomas, and is now resident medical officer at Pontypool and District Hospital. Dr. Saunders commenced his pharmaceutical career with Boots, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, in 1920 and qualified in 1926. His pharmacy has been taken over by his brother, Mr. Harry J. Saunders, M.P.S.

MR. W. R. MILLIGAN, chemist and druggist, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, has forwarded us a photograph, from which the accompanying illustration is taken, apropos of recent paragraphs in our columns on the use of the apron in pharmacy, now seldom seen. The picture shows Mr. Milligan and his father (to whom his apprenticeship was served) as they appeared at business in the 'eighties.



Coming Events

Monday, November 16

Paisley and District Chemists' Association, Y.M.C.A., Paisley, at 8 p.m. "Open Night."

Fifth Public Health Congress and Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N.1, at noon. Opening by the Minister of Health. Morning sessions at 11 a.m. and afternoon sessions at 3 p.m. until Saturday, November 21. Exhibition open continuously.

Tuesday, November 17

West Middlesex Chemists' Association and Branch, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, Ealing, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. Antcliffe (a member of the Society's Council) on "Pharmaceutical Current Topics."

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. G. Sears with two films: "Spinal Anæsthesia" and "Evipan Technique."

Wednesday, November 18

Pharmaceutical Society, Exeter and District Branch, Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. A. J. Plowright on "The Pharmacist and the Labelling of Poisons."

Wembley and District Chemists' Association and Branch, Hophine Hotel, North Wembley. Smoking concert (gentlemen only). Proceeds in aid of the Benevolent Fund.

Pharmaceutical Society, Dartford and District Branch, Bull's Head Hotel, Dartford, at 8.30 p.m. Social and whist drive. Tickets, single 2s., double 3s. 6d., from Mr. H. E. D. Wilson, 44 Old Road West, Gravesend.

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., with extended licence. Dance. Tickets 3s. 6d. each.

Thursday, November 19

North-East and East London Pharmaceutical Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Biological lecture and film.

Western (London) Pharmacists' Association and Branch, Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W.1, at 6.30 for 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets 12s. 6d. each, from Mr. Frank Noble, 342 Kilburn High Road, N.W.6.

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Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

P/10. Clarimalt
M/31. Black Coral (akar bahar)
B/91. Ethyl di-iodobrassidate throat tablets
C/71. Fesco brand iodine
B/10. Flatfoot appliances
D/11. Halbutin
B/11. Iso inhaler
S/61. Russell's Sanos First Aid Outfits
A/10. Serophorm
B/11. Sucarinettes

THE
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
VOL. CXXV. November 14, 1936 NO. 2962

Air-Raid Precautions and First Aid

In this issue we present a survey in relation to air raids and first aid which we trust will be as exhaustive as is necessary for the complete information of chemists. Manufacturers are fully cognisant of the official views in regard to air-raid precautions, and no doubt wholesale distributors will also be equally well-informed. The chemist in business, however, as the most suitable retailer of equipment and first-aid material, is perhaps not fully aware of the possibilities which lie before him. It may be added that these possibilities are more than financial ones, in that they may serve to obtain official recognition of the importance of the chemist as a scientific as well as a trading member of the community whose knowledge is of definite value. As will be seen from the report of the interview with Major Blackmore, the Home Office official attached to the Air-Raid Precautions Department, chemists are asked to co-operate with the Home Office in their scheme to protect the civilian population of the country. The Air-Raid Precautions Department has issued a series of publications which are briefly reviewed in this number. A page of illustrations will doubtless convince the sceptical that there is a wisdom in being prepared even against the most unlikely eventuality.

Turning aside from the thoughts associated with air-raid effects, the time is probably opportune to consider the position of first-aid in general from the chemist's point of view. It is perhaps a truism to state that first aid is after all the best aid in cases of injury, and much needless suffering would be averted were the population of this country convinced of the necessity of treating injuries immediately and thoroughly. In this direction the chemist can provide assistance of the utmost value. He is well aware of the relative importance of medicines, not only for internal use but also for external application. He is familiar with the sundries issued by the manufacturers of surgical dressings and equipment. If he fails to take advantage of his unique position in this direction, he has only himself to blame. From our point of view, we are satisfied that the chemist to-day can sell first-aid material and at the same time enhance his prestige amongst the purchasing public. There is undoubtedly only a small percentage of householders in the country who have anything like an adequate supply of first-aid medicines or material. The toll of the roads continues despite every effort made by official decrees, police control and penalties for negligence; yet few motorists carry the first-aid cases which often would alleviate, at any rate, the injuries or discomfort of persons who have been unfortunate enough to meet with accidents. There is propaganda, therefore, to be done among the great motoring public to convince them that a small expenditure on first aid on their car would be of untold value in relieving the suffering which may follow even slight injuries if they are neglected. It is compulsory by law for vehicles plying for hire to carry first-aid equipment, a specimen of which is illustrated on another page.

In industry, the importance of safety devices has for long been recognised. Attention to adequate industrial safety, however, is rapidly increasing, as will be gathered from the article on industrial safety devices written by a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Section of the London Safety First Council. In this direction, the chemist deserves, if he does not already receive, recognition as the obvious supplier of goggles, helmets, respirators and so on. It is evident even to the most casual observer that the chain-store proprietors are not slow in recognising the importance of first-aid requisites to the public, for in the larger branches at least there is usually one window devoted to first-aid products and dressings. The chemist may well follow this example; and if he cannot devote a window to first-aid appliances, he can make a sufficiently prominent display to indicate that he is in a position to supply medicaments and first-aid material on request. Injuries and illnesses resulting from accidents are unfortunate, yet they constitute part of the price which the pace of modern life demands. It is for the chemist, therefore, to show that he is a headquarters for succour in such cases; and if he does do so, he is helping in no small way to convince the official mind that the pharmacist is something more than an ordinary retailer.

A New Competition for Students

This week we have pleasure in announcing the introduction of a new competition for students which it is hoped will provide experience for them in working towards their ultimate goal of pharmaceutical qualification. It is perhaps permissible to throw one's mind back to the origin of the Corner for Students which has been of so much service to thousands of students. It was in the *C. & D.* of December 14, 1867, when, as a branch of "Notes and Queries," the announcement was made that a Corner for Students containing problems in pharmacy, physics and other departments of knowledge would be inaugurated. The Corner for Students was launched in the *C. & D.*, January 15, 1868. In that issue problems were presented for those who were termed "our younger readers." The subject was relative weights of the officinal acids: "Give the weight of a pint of each of the following acids of the British Pharmacopœia, 1867 [nine acids given] . . . the weights must be expressed in grains with three decimal places." The result of this competition was published a month later. The Corner for Students has been ably conducted for many years past by Dr. Leonard Dobbin, and we have concrete evidence of the inestimable value which participants in the competitions conducted by him have gained.

While the present Corner for Students will continue, we feel that changing conditions in pharmacy necessitate the introduction of a new scheme, and towards this end we are gratified to state that the new section will be conducted by Professor Henry Dryerre, Ph.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), who is himself a pharmacist and has an intimate knowledge of pharmacy in all its branches. The underlying idea of the new competition is to present the type of problems touching upon quantitative and qualitative analyses with particular reference to organic preparations, and, if occasion warrants it, to introduce problems regarding pharmaceutical and therapeutic incompatibilities. Further, one of the tests will be allotted to the interpretation of graphic records obtained during the experimental investigation of the action of drugs upon animals. At

present it is proposed to send out at intervals six problems on organic salts for qualitative analysis, subjects for quantitative examination, "irregular" prescriptions for comment, and physiological tracings for comment. Prizes will be awarded for each problem, and these prizes will be awarded quite independently from those of the ordinary Corner for Students. We hope that present and future students will find the new competition as helpful as the present one. Further details will be given next week.

Anglo-Italian Trade

Following on protracted negotiations between representatives of the two countries agreement has been made which will permit inter-trading to be resumed on November 16. Quite apart from the subject of business, the trade will welcome this renewal of friendly relations. Particulars of the provisions of the Clearing Agreement and the Commercial Agreement have now been issued. These preliminary official statements indicate that the chief obstacle to a settlement—the payment of pre-sanction debts due to British exporters—has been overcome. It will be noted that whereas prior to sanctions payment through "Clearing" for Italian produce imported into this country was optional, it has since sanctions were imposed been obligatory and will continue so under the new arrangements operating from November 16. The fund thus accumulated is to be divided into specified percentages, which will be used for payment of current commercial debts, 70 per cent. (debts in respect of U.K. goods imported into Italy after July 14, 1936), and for gradually clearing off agreement debts, 18 per cent. (debts in respect of imports into Italy from the U.K. after March 17, 1935, and prior to November 18, 1935), and pre-agreement debts, 9 per cent. (in respect of imports into Italy of U.K. goods before March 18, 1935), owing to British exporters. As, the total amount of outstanding debts is not known and the balance of trade between the two countries cannot be estimated, it has been agreed that the provisions of the new agreement shall continue in force till June 30, 1937, and thereafter for periods of three months, until such time as all arrears have been liquidated. In order, apparently, to facilitate the successful operation of the new system, particularly in respect of the payment of outstanding commercial debts owing to traders in this country, the total value of imports into Italy shipped from this country is to be restricted, while the volume and value of Italian goods shipped to this country is to be uncontrolled. The quarterly quota for pharmaceutical chemicals of U.K. origin to be imported into Italy under licence is fixed at lire 435,000 (approximately £48,330). The agreement will call for careful study and, in all cases of doubt, we recommend traders to take the opinion of the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.1.

According to reports from the source received this week, the Sicilian essential oil markets have immediately reacted to the new conditions. Last week, in anticipation of agreement being reached, quotations for lemon and bergamot hardened, and now the latest advices show further advances and particularly strong markets in both products. After a prolonged stoppage of supplies, it cannot be denied there is a shortage here of these oils of good quality. Due to abnormal exports shortage of lemon oil is also reported from California, and the question of further good bulk supplies from that source for this market is problematical. Official figures as to the quantity of lemon oil on hand in Sicily are not available, although it has been estimated to be not more than 200,000 kilos., a very substantial proportion of which is machine-made oil: some estimates put it at a lower figure. Production this coming season is expected to be smaller than usual owing to the heavy sale of boxed lemons. Generally, and outside the introduction on January 1, 1937, of the control of production which will insist on only genuine hand-pressed oil being shipped as such from Italy (which may encourage sophistication and misdescription elsewhere), there is reason to anticipate a period of strong markets in lemon oil. The centralisation and official sales control of bergamot appears to be working according to plan, and its continuance will leave the question of sales values entirely in the hands of the Consortium, who have already established a world monopoly in this oil. The possibility of a similar upward movement in Sicilian orange oils is a very different matter, the sweet oil being entirely overshadowed by the French Guinea product, which seems likely to remain at a very low value with substantial quantities available.

An Oldham Manifesto

Chemists will be interested in the article by Mr. Frank Newby, Oldham, which appears on another page in this issue. The decision to suppress the resolution regarding the declaration of occupations of candidates for the Pharmaceutical Society's Council has not been accepted with entire complacency by chemists throughout the country. If Mr. Newby's views are correct, chemist' representation on the Council will be, shall it be said? much more representative of the trade in the future than it has been for many years, and there is little doubt that there will be changes in the constitution of the Council in the near future. The interesting proposal is put forward by Mr. Newby that a fund should be established at a nominal fee for election expenses and that each branch send one representative to a meeting to be held in January each year in London or elsewhere with a view to selecting six retail chemists as candidates. This does not mean that representatives of other branches of pharmacy should not be elected, as will be seen from Mr. Newby's manifesto. It will, however, be interesting to note the response to this suggestion.

The Labelling of Vinegar

The lengthy quarrel between vinegar manufacturers and public analysts (or, at any rate, some public analysts) seems to have broken out afresh. A letter issued to members of the Association of Pure Vinegar Manufacturers under the date October 28, 1936, contains the following passage:—

> "The association is aware that much propaganda is circulated amongst users of vinegar indicating that the descriptions 'vinegar,' 'table vinegar' may only be used to describe an article made by a particular method. Such propaganda is an attempt to foster on consuming interests a definition of vinegar that has failed on two occasions to obtain the approval of Parliament. Further, there is no authority whatsoever for stating that non-brewed vinegar may not be sold as table vinegar. . . . Members are advised to continue to describe and label their pure vinegar
>
> PURE VINEGAR
> Non-brewed.
>
> "It is felt that this description meets all reasonable requirements."

On the other hand, the latest annual report of the Birmingham city analyst (*C. & D.*, 1936, I, 672) contained the following remarks:—"Sample labelled 'Pure non-brewed Table Vinegar. Described as non-brewed to distinguish it from malt vinegar' consisted of artificial vinegar. . . . The makers were interviewed, but as no agreement could be arrived at for the proper labelling of the vinegar, its sale has been discontinued." We are not sure whether the disputants on either side are aware that the acetum scillæ of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, and the three aceta of its predecessor of 1914, are based on diluted acetic acid. In view of this fact the disagreement as to labelling appears to be trivial.

Air Raid Precautions

Chemists asked to Co-operate

The Home Office has set up a new department for the purpose of making arrangements to protect the civil population of the country against Air Raids. We give below a report of an interview which Major H. S. Blackmore, O.B.E., of the Air Raid Precautions Department, gave to a representative of the *C. & D.*, together with an outline of the official publications on this matter and an illustrated review of appliances and products now available.

OUR representative inquired if it was proposed to make use of the services of the thousands of qualified chemists in business throughout the country in connexion with the arrangements which he understood were now being worked out to provide facilities for the protection of the civil population against the effects of aerial attack. In reply, Major Blackmore, medical adviser to the department, explained that, at the moment, "they were engaged in perfecting the preliminary stage of organising the country. The local organisation is in the hands of the local government authorities. The medical officers of health on the staffs of local authorities are organising the local medical arrangements on the general principles advocated by the Air Raid Precautions Department. This naturally includes hospitals and first aid posts and certain sections of decontamination work or 'cleansing' from splashes of persistent gas (mustard gas)." Continuing, Major Blackmore said "it is in regard to the equipment of the casualty clearing hospitals and first aid posts that we propose to seek the co-operation of the chemist. You will agree it is absolutely essential that, in the event of trouble, adequate supplies of bandages, dressings and the many other articles and products should be immediately available in each district throughout the country."

Certainly. Can you outline the scheme by which this will be achieved?

"Well, in the first place, we are drawing up lists of articles and products which will be required at the casualty clearing hospitals and the first aid posts, particulars of which will be forwarded to local authorities throughout the country. They, in turn, will estimate the number or amount of each item they will require in their areas. Having done this, they will get in touch with the chemists in their district and inquire the quantity of each item they normally stock. They, the chemists, will then be asked to guarantee to maintain their stocks at that normal figure. The local authorities will guarantee to purchase that quantity from them, should the necessity arise. For instance, suppose a medical officer estimates he will require twelve dozen 2-in. bandages. There are in his district, say, four chemists' shops. He finds that their normal stocks of this size bandage are two, two, three and five dozen, respectively. In that way he covers the twelve dozen he requires, and at the same time he has avoided calling on the chemists to carry unduly heavy stocks."

You anticipate that in general, up and down the country, you will be able in this way to have at your disposal at a moment's notice all the medical stores required to cover any emergency period?

"Yes, but there may be isolated instances where we may deem it necessary to make additional arrangements. There are one or two points I wish to emphasise to your readers. Firstly, we are not asking them to carry additional stocks, which, of course, may never be required. We simply ask them to earmark certain stipulated quantities of each article and product, which would be paid for at the usual rates should there arise the need to call for them. Secondly, the supplies thus reserved for us are not intended to cover the requirements of the whole of the civil population, but simply those needed for the casualty clearing hospitals and first aid posts."

Persons who desire to have a supply of bandages and first aid materials for their own private use will, I take it, purchase them in the ordinary way over the counter?

"Yes, the question of catering for any demand there may be from the public for these goods for use in their homes or elsewhere will, of course, be a matter for each chemist to deal with: we shall supply the general public with gas masks, but with nothing else."

Will there be any other way in which chemists may co-operate in this important matter?

"Yes, we have in mind to organise a gas detection service. The work requires technical qualifications and, when the scheme is launched, we shall require the co-operation of persons with a knowledge of chemistry."

In concluding the interview, Major Blackmore said "he felt confident every chemist throughout the country would realise the absolute necessity for this further development in home defence and that they would co-operate with their local medical officers to ensure its completion and readiness."

The Schedules of articles and products required for First Aid Posts and Casualty Clearing Hospitals, referred to in the report of the interview with Major Blackmore, that chemists will be asked to keep in reserve for the use of local authorities are now being compiled by the department. Directly they are completed copies will be published in the *C. & D.* The quantities of each article required will vary in each locality.

Official Publications

The following is a brief review of the Air Raid Precautions Department's publications, copies of which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2, or through any bookseller.

Personal Protection Against Gas.—This booklet of 100 pp. (price 6d.) gives a review of the nature and properties of war gases; the methods of gas attack from the air; the principles of gas detection and chemical indicators. General anti-gas precautions and protection of buildings of various types from attack by gas. The regulation types of respirators are illustrated and explained in detail. The protection of the skin against blister gases and the use of protective clothing. Anti-gas treatment of persons from gas contaminated areas and the method of decontaminating clothing and equipment affected by gas. The following details are given of the more important war gases:—

Lung Irritant Gases

CHLORINE (NON-PERSISTENT).—This substance has an unpleasant suffocating smell, and, when undiluted, has a greenish yellow colour. It is readily liquefied at ordinary temperatures, by the application of pressure, and is therefore usually stored in steel cylinders. It attacks most metals and is soluble in water. Chlorine is a powerful irritant of the respiratory organs. Exposure to the gas causes a burning sensation in the eyes, nose and throat, which may be followed by bronchitis and pneumonia. Prolonged breathing of high concentrates of the gas will cause death.

PHOSGENE (NON-PERSISTENT).—This compound is a colourless gas at ordinary temperatures, though when liberated as cloud it sometimes has a whitish appearance owing to condensation of water vapour present in the air. At low temperatures it forms a colourless liquid and is stored in this form. It has a pungent odour rather like musty hay and is liable to cause coughing. In addition to being a very powerful lung irritant, phosgene is also a tear gas. It attacks the air cells of the lungs which in severe cases gradually become filled with inflammatory fluid resulting in interference with the passage of oxygen into the blood. In this state exertion will cause the patient to collapse from want of oxygen and death is frequently the result. There is frequently a period of "well being"

between the initial effects caused by exposure to phosgene and the appearance of the more serious symptoms. This is the meaning of the so-called "delayed action" of phosgene.

Nose Irritant Gases

DIPHENYLCHLOROARSINE (D.A.) AND SIMILAR COMPOUNDS (NON-PERSISTENT).—These arsenical substances can be liberated into the air as smokes, which like tobacco smoke, really consist of very minute particles rather than actual vapour or gas. Quite small quantities of the "gas," which are invisible to the eye will produce intense irritation and pain in the nose and throat, which are often accompanied by sneezing. The first effect noticed is irritation of the nose and throat. This is followed by a burning sensation in the chest, headache, and aching in the teeth and gums. These effects are, however, of a temporary nature and no permanent injury results. High concentration of these gases produce irritation of the eyes, in addition to the previously mentioned symptoms in more serious form.

Tear Gases

CHLORACETOPHENONE (C.A.P.) (NON-PERSISTENT).—The substance is a white crystalline solid which vaporises when heated. The cloud so produced is intensely tear-producing. In high concentration the gas has an irritant effect upon the exposed skin.

ETHYL IDOACETATE (K.S.K.) (PERSISTENT).—This compound when pure is a colourless oily liquid with a pungent smell like peardrops. The liquid as used, however, is generally dark in colour. It evaporates slowly at ordinary temperatures. When spattered upon the ground the lachrymatory effects of the vapour persist for some hours. It is a strong tear gas, and in high concentration a respiratory irritant.

BROMOBENZYL CYANIDE (B.B.C.) (PERSISTENT).—This substance as generally used is a brown liquid with a very penetrating smell. The effect of the vapour on the eyes is not quite as intense as that of the previous compound, but the liquid is much more persistent. Under suitable weather conditions the lachrymatory effect may be noticed several days after contamination with the liquid.

Blister Gases

MUSTARD GAS (PERSISTENT).—This substance is an oily liquid with a faint but characteristic smell. Some people consider this smell like mustard, others associate it with horseradish, onions or garlic. Some persons cannot detect the smell except in high concentrations. It is readily soluble in certain liquids such as benzene and methylated spirits, and also in tar and fat. Owing to its solubility in fat, it is quickly absorbed by the skin with subsequent injurious results. Similarly it is readily absorbed in the tar surface of roads. It evaporates slowly at ordinary temperatures and is very persistent. It is a powerful irritant, and this effect can be caused by either the vapour or the liquid. Naturally the liquid is more effective than the vapour. Mustard gas differs from the gases previously dealt with since it may be dangerous in a number of ways. The principal sources of danger are given below:—

(i) When the ground or other objects have been splashed with liquid mustard, vapour is given off which may injure the eyes, the lungs or exposed parts of the body.

(ii) The vapour may also be absorbed by clothing and gradually penetrate to the skin, causing burns even after the wearer has moved out of the dangerous area.

(iii) If the contaminated ground or splashed objects are touched with the hand or other parts of the body, burns will be caused, unless immediate precautions are taken. Again if the clothing rubs against anything which is contaminated he is a source of danger to everyone with whom he comes in contact. If he gets mustard gas on his boots and goes into a room containing a number of other people, they may all be seriously affected by the vapour coming from the boots. Danger arises from the fact that the only means of appreciating the presence of mustard gas is by the sense of smell and that the smell of the gas may easily pass unnoticed or be confused with other smells.

(iv) Persons may become contaminated by drops of mustard gas which have been released from aircraft in the form of a spray.

Neither the liquid nor the vapour produces any immediate recognisable sensation or effect. The symptoms do not become apparent for from two to eight hours afterwards, by which time it is too late to prevent injury. If a person is known to have been exposed to mustard gas vapour or contaminated by liquid and steps are taken to apply preventive measures quickly, injury may be avoided or at any rate much reduced. The eyes are the part of the body most liable to be affected by mustard gas. To remain unprotected in an atmosphere containing even a small amount of mustard gas vapour for an hour will cause acute inflammation of the eyes. If more mustard gas is present a much shorter exposure will be injurious. Mustard gas vapour will also affect the respiratory system. Bronchitis or worse injury may result according to the quantity of mustard gas present and the time of exposure. Both the vapour and the liquid will cause burns on the skin. An hour's exposure to even a small quantity of vapour will cause, after the usual delay period, a reddening and scalding of the exposed parts of the body, while high concentrations of vapour will produce blisters. Serious damage may also result from the continued wearing of clothing which has been exposed to mustard gas vapour. The effects of the liquid are, of course, far more severe than those of the vapour. Liquid contamination of the skin must be treated at once.

LEWISITE (PERSISTENT).—This gas differs from mustard gas in that (*a*) it contains arsenic, (*b*) it has a strong smell like that of geraniums, (*c*) it is noticed at once owing to irritation of the eyes and nose, and (*d*) it acts more rapidly than mustard gas. Otherwise its characteristics and effects are generally similar to those of mustard gas.

First Aid for Gas Casualties.—This booklet of 50 pp. (price 4d.) gives the characteristics and symptoms of the gases, with details of the methods of treatment. Other poisonous substances, such as carbon monoxide, nitrous fumes, "paralysing" gases, trinitrotoluene and phosphorus burns are also described and the methods of treatment detailed. The detection of gas casualties and their treatment is explained, together with an appendix of poison gases and substances, giving particulars of their properties, symptoms and effect on human beings. The organisation and staffing of first aid posts is given in detail, together with several illustrations of lay-out plans for first aid posts.

Rescue Parties and Clearance of Debris.—This memorandum deals with the organisation and equipment of rescue parties, treatment of affected buildings, unexploded bombs, etc. Price 2d.

Decontamination of Materials.—This booklet of 70 pp. (price 6d.) is a complete review of the various types of contamination by gas; how to deal with non-persistent gases; methods of decontaminising for tear gas, blister gases, and the materials used therefor. Organisation of personnel and equipment of decontamination squads. The methods of decontaminising of roads, stone, brick and wood buildings and interiors and furniture are fully described. Particular decontamination problems in factories, plants and vehicles, etc., are reviewed, together with an appendix of equipment, methods of treatment, etc.

Organisation of Decontamination Services.—This pamphlet (price 2d.) describes the arrangements to be made in each locality for the decontamination of areas, buildings and materials affected by gas. Details of personnel, equipment of depôts, and methods of operation are outlined.

Organisation of Air Raid Casualty Services.—Deals with types of casualties; personnel and equipment of casualty services and first aid parties and posts; casualty clearing hospitals; base hospitals and ambulance services. Full details are given showing the lay-out and arrangement of first aid posts, together with diagrams. Drawings are also given showing how public baths, public halls, sports pavilions, etc., may be adapted to serve as first aid posts. Price 6d.

Air Raid Precautions in Factories and Business Premises.—A handbook designed primarily for the guidance of occupiers of such premises, giving details of suggested arrangements that should be provided, equipment, etc. This is due to be published shortly.

A Special Handbook for Householders.—This is in course of preparation and will be published as soon as possible.

Anti-Gas Precautions



1. GIVING THE SIGNAL.—A gas-masked cyclist with portable siren. **2. LOCATING MUSTARD GAS.**—Police in anti-gas clothing using special "feelers." **3. WEARING THE MASK.**—A civilian masked against a gas attack. **4. ASSEMBLING GAS MASKS.**—St. John Ambulance Brigade men in training. **5. WASHING AWAY LIQUID GAS.**—A scene following a recent mock attack. **6. PROTECTING THE CHILDREN.**—A class of children at gas mask drill.

ANTI-GAS ACCESSORIES

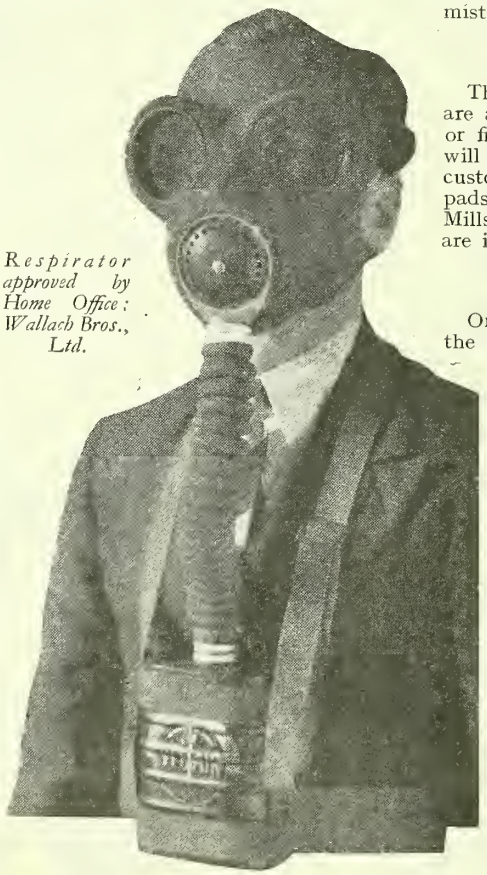
In the event of war, accessories for gas masks will be in demand from the chemist. Some call for masks themselves may also be anticipated.

Gas Masks

ALTHOUGH every citizen will be provided with a gas mask in the event of war, the mask will be of simple pattern, and it is probable that many will prefer to furnish themselves with a more elaborate model at their own expense. The civilian type of respirator consists essentially of a canister containing absorbent for the gas, a mask to be strapped round the head in close contact with the face, and glass eyepieces. Spare canisters can be obtained. Haversacks to contain the respirators are also issued by the makers. A respirator of this type, by SIEBE, GORMAN & CO., LTD., 187 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, is illustrated at the head of this page. The same makers issue a more elaborate and expensive pattern, the Puretha Mark IV, in which the canister containing chemical absorbent is strapped close to the body at waist level, supported by shoulder strap, and connected to the mask itself by a flexible, canvas-covered rubber tube; the eyepieces are of splinterless glass in metal frames and are gas-proof even when cracked. The respirator is officially tested and approved by the Home Office. An alternative pattern substitutes a nose-grip for the full face-piece. Shown lower on the page is the Wallach improved gas mask manufactured by WALLACH BROS., LTD., 49 Tabernacle Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. This mask corresponds to the general service respirator and can therefore be used against noxious gases likely to be encountered in time of war. It consists of a face mask made of strong rubber, covered on the outside with a fabric material. The eye-pieces are located in metal frames, the lenses being of unsplinterable glass. The mask is connected to a filter box by a length of corrugated rubber hose covered with canvas fabric, and the filter box is carried in a harness as seen in the illustration. The apparatus is supplied complete with metal case for carrying and storage. The masks described are not suitable in places where there is not sufficient oxygen in the air for breathing purposes or where there are high concentrations of gas.



Civilian-type respirator, Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd.



Respirator approved by Home Office: Wallach Bros., Ltd.

Anti-Fog Preparations

A factor which will occasion considerable discomfort and perhaps, among civilian users of respirators, even some alarm will be fogging of the eyepieces through condensation. There will inevitably be a demand, in the event of masks being required at all, for preparations to prevent fogging. One such is Antomis, manufactured by Anti-Mist, Ltd., and marketed by SAFETY PRODUCTS, LTD., St. George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. This is a liquid preparation which is applied to goggles, spectacle lenses, windscreens, etc., to prevent condensation and ensure visibility. It is stated to be lasting in its effect and to keep glass clear in rain, fog, mist or snow. The product is illustrated on page 560.

Filter Refills

The respirators approved for civilian use during air raids are arranged so that inhalation is made through a trap or filter of cellulose wadding. No doubt frequent refills will be required if the masks are ever called into use, and customers will look to the chemist to supply. Suitable pads are issued by ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, three examples of which in graded sizes are illustrated on another page.

Anti-Gas Tape

One precautionary measure adopted during air raids is the sealing of doors and windows to make them gas-tight. Ordinary gummed paper tape will serve, such as that issued in 500-ft. and 800-ft. rolls by JOHN GOSHERON & CO., LTD., 1-6 Beech Lane, Barbican, London, E.C.1. Adhesive tapes on a base of material will generally be accepted as more satisfactory and are usually more conveniently marketed for retail customers. Such tapes are put up in rolls, usually of 50 yards' length, by CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham; in various lengths by WILLIAM MATHER, LTD., Dyer Street, Hulme, Manchester; and in special boxes under the brand-name Klingfast Anti-gas Tape by A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO., LTD., Junior Street, Leicester. See illustrations of the two last-named on page 560.

Owing to limitations of space, the Editor has been unable to illustrate all the goods about which information has been sent in for inclusion in the various special articles in this issue. These include a range of industrial safety devices (breathing apparatus, smoke and sand-blast helmets, respirators, goggles and clothing) by WALLACH BROS., LTD., London: a range of surgical dressings (absorbent wools, gauzes, bandages, lints) by ROBERT BAILEY & SON, LTD., Stockport; sealing tape by the GUMMED PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Narborough; household and industrial first-aid cases by SIEBE, GORMAN & CO., LTD., London, and by SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY (1935), LTD., Birmingham.

THE CHEMIST'S WINDOW

FIRST AID

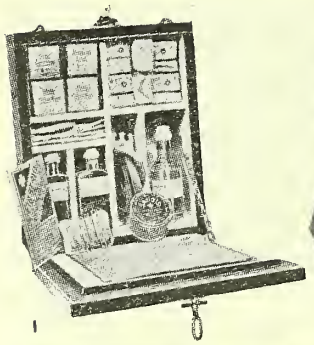
As with the promotion of sales in all other departments, First Aid requires window displays. A straightforward display, easy to put in, is here described.



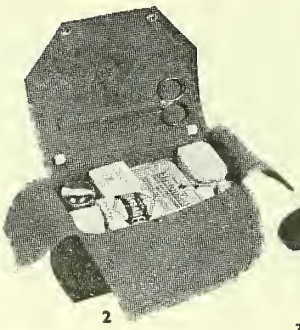
Display] [*J. C. King, Ltd.*

WITH the material sent in to illustrate various special articles in this issue, a display was made in the *C. & D.* four-foot window. Against a red background was fixed a white cross of crepe paper, cut to eleven inches in width. It is worth pointing out that to set up a red cross on white ground would be a contravention of the Geneva convention, a result which, while in a local display it might not, perhaps, lead to international complications, would almost certainly give offence to local ambulance men and others likely to be familiar with the convention. Reversing the colours meets this difficulty, but a red background is inclined to be "heavy"; it absorbs a considerable proportion of the light thrown upon it. To counteract this in some measure, the floor of the display was kept white and as much light as possible was thrown on the display from reflectors in the soffit of the window. Pullall crepe paper was used for both red and white parts of the background. The stands were extemporaneously constructed from ¼-in. glass shelves and King's Bildup chromium-plated brass clips. For each main stand two erect glass shelves were bracketed together at right angles and a glass rectangle or oval placed athwart them, while the two smaller stands were of single erect shelves in metal bases. Smaller subsidiary shelves were fixed to the uprights as required. The position of showcards is indicated in the illustration by blank cards ; the chemist might also consider placing upon each outfit a small card (say one inch deep by four inches wide) bearing the words " For the Home " ; " For Motorists " ; " For Boy Scouts " ; " For Commercial Vehicles " and so on, according to the cases shown. It may be emphasised that first-aid supplies are a class of goods in which it pays particularly well to aim at a large turnover. Some dealers offer a graduated scale of discounts for first-aid cases sold over a twelve months' period. Thus, a percentage discount is given for sales to the value of £10, three times that percentage for sales to the value of £15 ; five times for £25 ; and so on. Consequently, it is profitable to make as comprehensive a display as circumstances will allow. Backed by suitable propaganda as described elsewhere in this issue, there can be no doubt of adequate sales to justify the efforts made. Even apart from the direct gain to be expected there is a general benefit for all the more " professional " or " ethical " sections of the business. First-aid goes hand in hand with sick-room requisites, surgical instruments, appliances and dressings, the promotion of sales in which is being constantly advocated in these columns. Any chemist who can spare a window, even if only a small one, for the purpose of keeping his surgical department well to the forefront, might consider drawing up a plan for a continual rotation of displays, starting with first aid and going on to dressings, then instruments and appliances, then perhaps elastic hosiery and trusses and other items which are, or could be, individually fitted at the pharmacy.

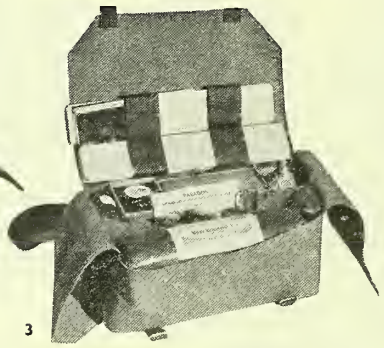
+ FIRST-AID CASES for *NATIONAL*



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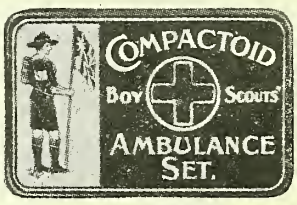
THE interview recorded on page 553 of this issue focuses attention on the whole question of the distribution of first-aid cases, dressings and accessories. The view has long been held by many manufacturers and wholesalers that the majority of " private " chemists fail to do justice to a most profitable department. In consequence, sales go to the multiples, to other classes of trader or, more commonly, are lost entirely through lack of stimulus by way of window shows. No doubt a spirit of caution is partly responsible. Chemists generally are well acquainted with the risks, chiefly legal, resulting from rendering treatment of the character of first-aid, and they quite naturally avoid them. A display of first-aid goods may, on occasion, lead persons concerned in street accidents, for example, to expect treatment from the seller. In practice, the " casualty " can usually be tactfully passed on to the proper authority; payment should never be accepted except for actual goods supplied. The chemist should begin by classifying the probable purposes for which outfits will be required ; decide what he is justified in taking into stock and what may reasonably be procured to special order ; and should certainly make a frequent display, even if only a small one, in his window. A workable classification would be into outfits for use after air-raids ; to meet factory and transport requirements ; for sports clubs ; for use in the home or on private motor-cars ; and for use by scouts, hikers and such. A lead has been given by the Home Office as to the minimum requirements needed in the treatment of air-raid casualties. It is to be noted that already certain makers have issued special " air-raid " first-aid cases ; two such are illustrated. First-aid for industrial purposes offers many opportunities. The view that at this distance from the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, unprovided factories are hardly anywhere to be found must be offset by the considerations that the Act applies to workshops employing so few as two workers, that as soon as the number of employees passes by only one employee into a new group under the Act, a larger (not an additional) case becomes obligatory, and that the contents must be maintained at statutory levels. Many chemists have been successful with a circular letter issued to factory-owners in the district, somewhat on the following lines: " Dear Sir,—It is a statutory requirement that the contents of factory first-aid cases be kept up to certain minimum standards. To maintain these levels is usually irksome and generally inconvenient for those whose prime concern is with production. We are for this reason prompted to offer to carry out for you an examination at agreed regular intervals without any other



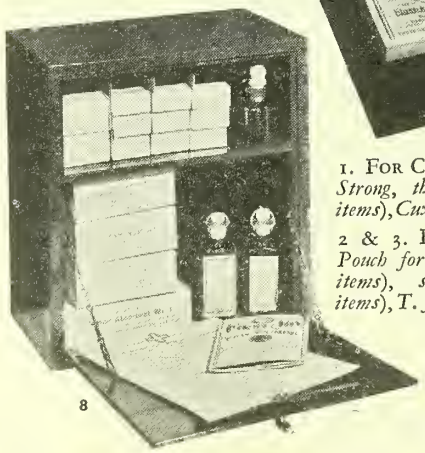
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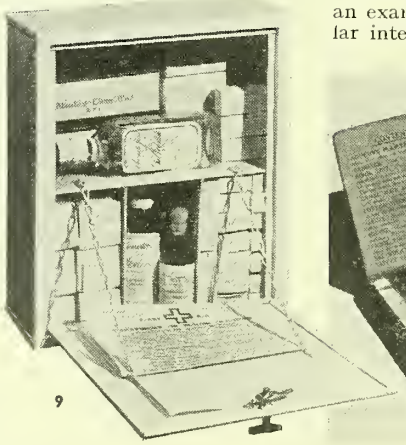


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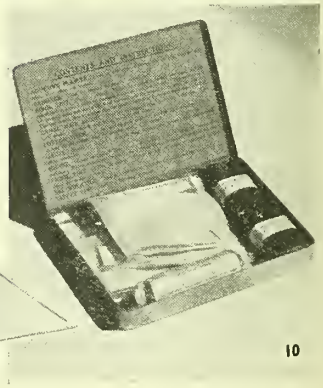
1. For Commercial Vehicles: *Strong, thin padlocked case,* (35 *items*), *Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.*

2 & 3. For Air Raid Use: *Pouch for strapping to Belt* (14 *items*), *surgical haversack* (57 *items*), *T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd.*

4. For Motorists : *Paragon japanned metal case* (43 *items*), *stocked by Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.*



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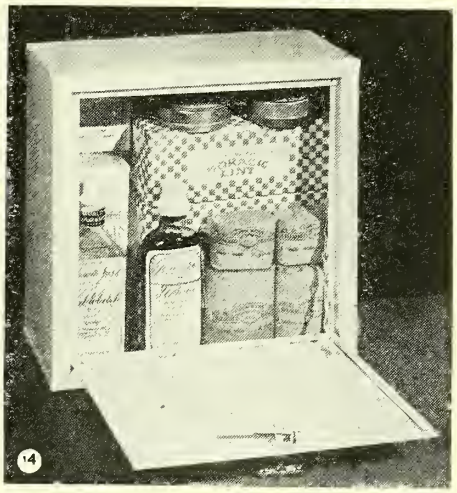


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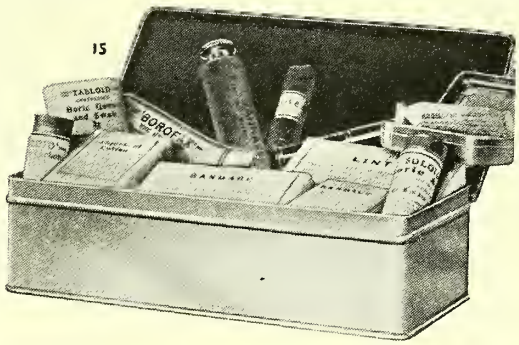
and *DOMESTIC* EMERGENCIES +

obligation than the purchase of the necessary refills. Alternatively, we shall be happy to receive your orders by post and undertake to supply immediately at the prices shown on the attached sheet.—Yours, etc.'' The offer of service seldom fails to appeal and places the chemist at once in a superior position to wholesalers sending out representatives only occasionally for orders, a form of competition which has secured the bulk of the trade in some areas. In a recent issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST [September 5, 1936, p. 268] we published a picture showing how the American pharmacists are dealing with the question of first-aid. In view of the fact that ''Safety First'' is now an important slogan for the members of the community, there is no reason why chemists should not assist the public in choosing first-aid for their immediate or perhaps their remote needs. In the regulations concerning motor transport, every vehicle which is a hired vehicle must carry first-aid kit. The following is an extract: ''As from August 1, 1931, in or upon every public service vehicle which is for the time being used as an express carriage or as a contract carriage there shall be carried a suitable receptacle containing the first-aid dressings and appliances specified in the schedule to these Regulations, and of the quantity and standard therein prescribed which shall at all times be maintained in good condition.'' No reason exists, however, why the private motorist, while not required to do so, should not voluntarily carry a first-aid kit, not only on behalf of himself or his family, but also in the interests of others whom he may meet on the King's highway. It is hardly necessary to state that road travel to-day is probably much more dangerous than rail traffic, and until roads are made safer for motorists and pedestrians, there is almost bound to be the usual weekly quota of killed or injured. The point to be noted is that chemists are probably better informed as to the possibilities of dangerous wounds than any other trading section of the country, and if possible a first-aid department in the pharmacy should be created so that the public are educated in so far as first-aid treatment is concerned. The boy scout movement has engendered in the youth of the nation, among other things, a knowledge of first aid, and there are a number of firms who specialise in the production of first-aid kits for boy scouts. The idea behind this emergency treatment is service to someone who is injured, and the chemist is bound to gain no small amount of prestige in providing the material essential to emergency treatment. Even in the household it is essential to have first-aid material so that housewives have ready at hand the material for meeting everyday emergencies which may arise.





12. FOR THE HOME: *Hinged-lid carton* (18 *items*), *Maw*.
13. FOR MOTORISTS: *Zipp-fastenered leatherette outfit* (20 *items*), *Maw*.
14. FOR THE HOME: *White japanned metal wall-case* (14 *items*), *Arthur Berton, Ltd.*
15. FOR THE HOME: *Tabloid 'Nurse's' outfit in metal box* (12 *items*), *Burroughs Wellcome & Co.*
16 FOR THE POCKET: *Fastnet outfit in metal box* (8 *items*), *Johnson & Johnson* (*Great Britain*), *Ltd.*
17. FOR THE HOME: *Black japanned box*, *Maw*.





5. FOR SPORTSMEN & SCOUTS: *Sanoid Portable outfit* (35 *items*), *Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.*

6. FOR THE HOME: *Paragon household wood box* (40 *items*), *stocked by Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.*

7. FOR BOY SCOUTS: *Compactoid metal box* (10 *items*), *Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.*

8 & 9. FOR FACTORIES: *Metal wall-cases* (*under fifty employees*), *Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.* (*left*) *and Arthur Berton, Ltd.* (*right*).

10. FOR TRAVEL: *Flat Fifty metal box* (10 *items*), *Arthur Berton, Ltd.*

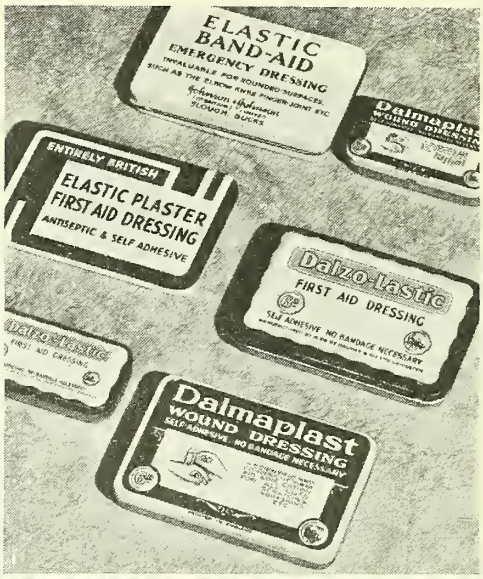
11. FOR SPORTS CLUBS: *Yellow japanned metal case* (38 *items*), *S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.*

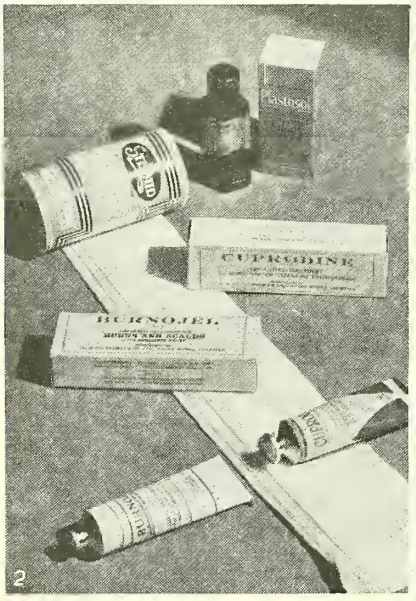


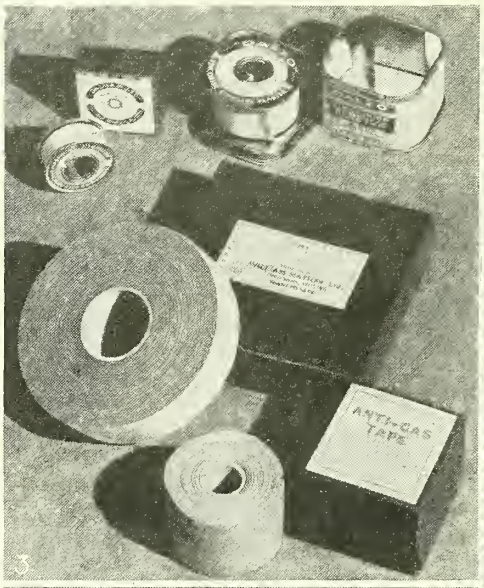
FIRST-AID

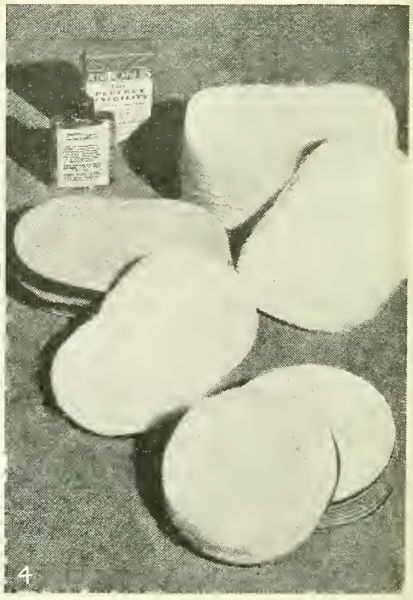
Medicaments, Plasters and Accessories

ACCESSORIES for first-aid have quite patently come under the influence of the demand for speed with efficiency common to many spheres of modern life. This is most noticeable in the elastic plaster dressings supplied by many makers in easily pocketable tins, ready cut to convenient sizes and self-adhesive. Any small cut or abrasion can be instantly treated, and the result is a more comfortable and presentable protection than any amateur bandager could formerly hope to achieve. The same effect is discernible in some of the recent applications introduced to replace iodine. These congeal quickly into a protective covering that withstands ordinary wear and tear. Gauze and lint dressings are supplied in containers which allow any required quantity to be drawn out and cut off without contamination of the remainder. Adhesive plasters are put up in spools on drums of which one enlarged side forms the lid of a metal container. And so on. Our illustrations show a number of the items described, together with several anti-gas accessories, which are more fully dealt with on another page. Undoubtedly the equipment available to the public for dealing with minor accidents in everyday life is much superior to that available only a few years ago. If it is not so fully known to them as it should be, then the chemist can do more than anyone else to make them acquainted with it; the benefit will be mutual.











IN THE ILLUSTRATIONS:

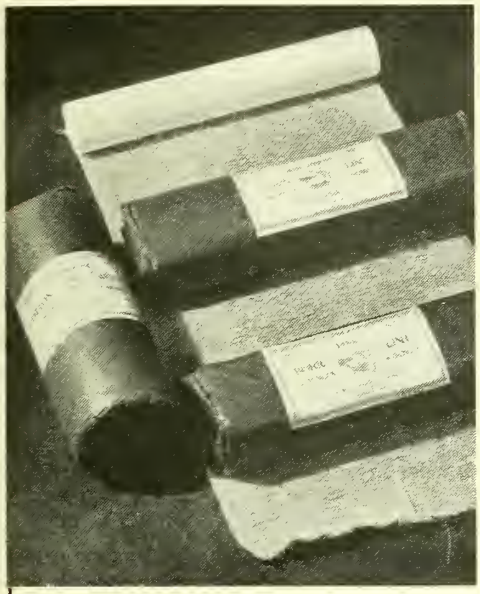
1. *Elastic Band-aid dressing, Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough; elastic plaster first-aid dressing, William Mather, Ltd., Hulme, Manchester; Dalzo-Lastic first-aid dressing and Dalmaplast wound dressing, A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester.*

2. *Steraid gauze in non-contaminable drum, Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Plastosol liquid plaster, Cuprodine wound cream and Burnojel burn jelly, A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.*

3. *Dalmaplast and Dalzo adhesive zinc oxide plaster, A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.; rubber adhesive tapes, William Mather, Ltd., and A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.* (*See also page* 556.)

4. *Antomis anti-"steaming" fluid, Anti-Mist, Ltd. (marketed by Safety Products, Ltd., London); refills for gas-mask filters, Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield.* (*See also page* 556.)

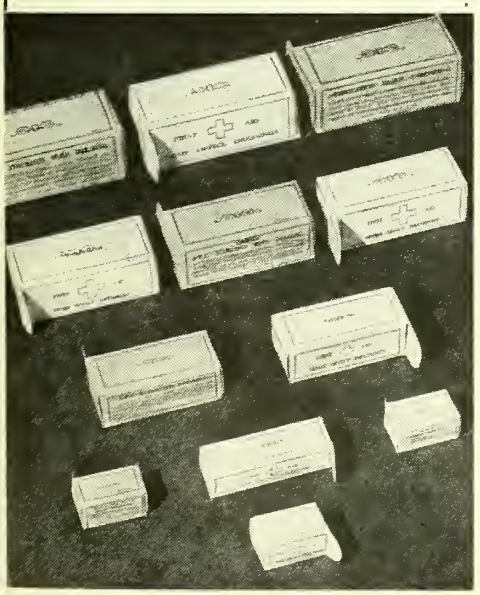
5. *Dalmaplast wound dressing and Dalzo-Lastic first-aid dressing, A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.; Drybak waterproof adhesive bandage and Band-aid adhesive bandage, Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd.*



B.P.C. quality dressings in the Fastnet series of Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks. Absorbent cotton wool, boric and plain lint and plain gauze are shown.

+ FIRST-AID DRESSINGS +

B.P.C. sterilised wound and sterilised burn dressings in cartons, Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield. Finger, hand, small, large and extra large sizes, in cartons, are shown.



CONCURRENTLY with any new business in fitted first-aid cases, sales will increase in dressings for use as refills, and as supplements to the standard contents of the various outfits. Stocks require to be watched from several points of view. The quantity of each item may be expected to adjust itself quickly to increased demand in any normal, well-run business. Quality is another matter. Most manufacturers issue any given dressing in a number of different qualities or presentations. The balance must be held between losing sales through offering too expensive a pack and losing profit through selling one at too low a price. From the storage point of view, both in the shop and in the hands of the user, the rigid carton is to be preferred to the simple paper outer, and it should not be difficult to convince the customer that this is so. On the other hand, with poorer customers, the decision must often lie between buying the cheapest obtainable and doing without altogether. This applies particularly, of course, to the small sizes; when it comes to the larger, the salesman must use discretion whether he wishes to influence the sale in favour of, say, an 8-oz. "super" quality or a 1-lb. size of cheaper quality. It is usually accepted to-day that dressings from reputable makers arrive already sterilised. The question of sterilising does not, therefore, ordinarily arise at the pharmacy. But it must be borne in mind that the packet is only sterile so long as it is unbroken. Wrapping papers are often flimsy, and the packets must be more judiciously handled than is necessary, perhaps, for the majority of the chemist's packed merchandise. Broken packages should be returned to the makers for re-wrapping and re-sterilising. To sell a broken bandage should be as unthinkable as supplying an ullaged bottle. On another page the suggestion is made that chemists should offer their services to factory owners in keeping statutory first-aid cases equipped to minimum standards. Other suitable "prospects" for circularising are the local medical men, nurses (including district nurses), institutions, dentists and even veterinary surgeons. A "broadside" to private customers might not prove productive in the ordinary way, but the newspapers, national or local, should be watched for suitable occasions upon which a profitable return can be expected from such advertising methods.



B.P.C. quality dressings in the National and Gold Seal series of A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Absorbent cotton wools, boric and plain lints are shown, in packets and cartons.

Elastic bandage, T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull. Burn and wound dressings, Robinson & Sons, Ltd. Bandages, Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., and A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.

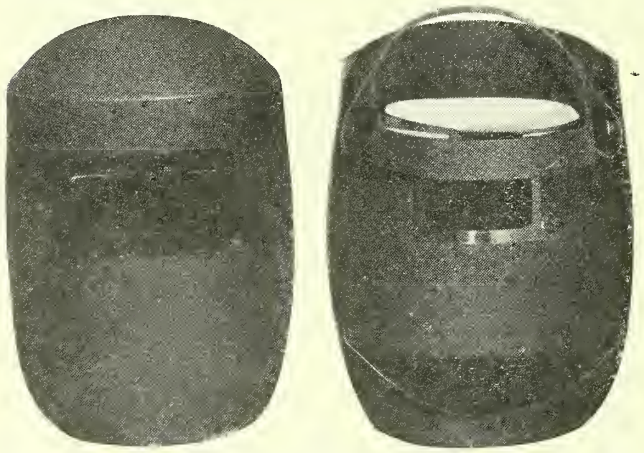


Industrial Safety Devices

Chemists in many districts have the opportunity of playing a profitable part in promoting the safety of industrial workers by supplying protective goggles, helmets, respirators and similiar devices.

By a member of the Executive Committee, Industrial Section, London Safety First Council

A LARGE proportion of industrial accidents or sickness come under the heading of injuries to the eyes. Injury may be caused by the entrance of foreign bodies or by the action of dangerous rays emanating from the work on which the operator is engaged (as in welding). Sometimes injuries can be prevented by the use of more efficient guards and screens on machines, but in the main the only safeguard is the provision of suitable protective devices to be worn by the operator. Inhalation of dust and fumes is another

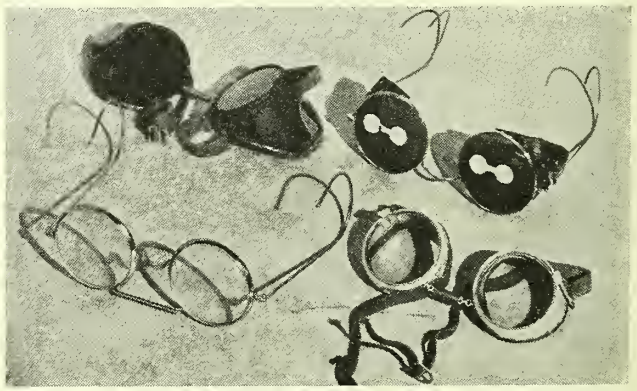


WELDING HELMET, *fitted with Chance Bros.' Arc Screen glass.* Left, *front view;* right, *rear view showing heat-insulated, comfortable head-piece.*

source of trouble. Here the ideal protective measure is to provide an adequate exhaust system, but there are many places where this cannot be done, and where respirators of one kind and another are essential. In certain industries it is obligatory for the operatives to wear respirators, which must be approved by the factory inspector; many other industries, in which respirators are desirable, are not covered by legislation. Supply is usually direct by one of various firms specialising in the manufacture of appliances of protection; these firms are well known to the largest industrial concerns and to many of the smaller ones. There still remain many small factories and workshops which are not reached by the manufacturers direct, in addition to hundreds of workers who are left to provide their own protective equipment. It is these fields that the chemist can explore; he is probably conversant with the main types of industrial work carried on in his area, and it should not be difficult for him to form some opinion as to the chief hazards encountered. Moreover, he has the opportunity of talking to the workmen themselves when they come asking him for a bottle of cough mixture or for something to soothe sore eyes. When this occurs, a word in season will often result in the sale of an appropriate safety device, and the chemist will be made known, through the customer, to other workers. The multiplicity of designs available and the wide discrepancies in prices make it desirable to outline the properties to be looked for in efficient protective devices. Amplification of any of the points mentioned can easily be obtained from the manufacturers themselves. The first and most essential factor is that the device shall be safe. This may seem too elementary a consideration for mention, but it is a fact that inferior or unsuitable goggles may add to the hazard rather than decrease it. For instance, where there is danger from flying particles of metal or stone, a goggle with thin, brittle lenses exposes its wearer to more danger than if he has had none at all. Further, if the glass is of poor quality so that it shows striae or bubbles, eye-strain may be induced. Next, the device should be as comfortable as possible. Discomfort caused by badly shaped goggles, and the chafing of rubber worn next to the skin, make it hardly surprising that men refuse to wear the goggles or respirators provided for them. It is not sufficient that the goggle can be worn for two minutes without discomfort; the man will probably have to wear it for eight hours a day while doing heavy work, possibly under hot and dusty conditions. For this reason, the best makers have wherever possible discontinued the use of rubber and velvet edgings for goggle cups. There is at least one range of goggles in which the cups are edged with a special sweat-proof material which will not chafe or irritate the skin even under the hottest conditions. For the same reason, it is wise, when buying spectacle-type goggles, to insist on their having good-quality cable sides in preference to thin wire ones. The extra comfort in use is out of all proportion to the increase in cost.

Protective Goggles

Goggles for the use of chippers, grinders, stoneworkers, etc., must have the lenses reinforced in some way, as by lamination or heat treatment. Another point to be borne in mind is that, although the lens may not break, it may be forced back towards the wearer's eyes by the weight of a blow. Care should be taken, therefore, to see that the lenses in goggles of this sort are so held in position that they cannot be forced back towards the eyes even by strong pressure. The growth of the welding industry in this country during the last few years has been considerable. All operators need protection from the infra-red and ultra-violet rays encountered in this work, but until quite recently there was no official standard by which the suitability of a glass for welders' use could be measured. The publication in June last of British Standard Specification No. 679 rectified this defect. Before recommending any goggle or shield for welding, the chemist should ascertain whether the glass of which the lens is made does in fact comply with the requirements of this specification. At least one British firm has experimented in the production of a suitable glass for welders, and can now offer a product which complies in every way with



GOGGLES.—At front, *Spectacle with laminated glasses; Fettler goggle with reinforced metal sides.* At rear, *Welder goggle with Chance Bros.' Arc Screen glasses; spectacle with Crookes' glasses.*

the specification. The density required in a welding glass varies with the type of work undertaken, men doing light oxy-acetylene work needing a less dense glass than those engaged on heavy electric welding. Full details are given in B.S.S. 679.

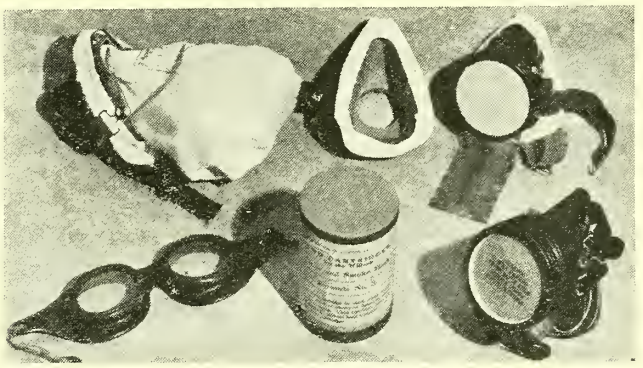
Industrial Respirators

There may be said to be three main classes of industrial respirators: Those intended to give protection against dust; those designed to combat light fumes or smoke; and gas masks.

Dealing with the last group first, the choice of the most suitable gas mask for use in any given industrial operation is a technical one into which many factors enter. The chemist is advised to leave this class of business alone and to refer his customer to one of the recognised and specialist suppliers. The provision of industrial gas masks is in no way parallel to the supply of masks for use by the civil population against poisonous gases in the event of war. In certain industries where dust is encountered, the provision of respirators is governed by Home Office regulations and lists of approved respirators are issued. If the chemist intends to tap the market which undoubtedly exists in industries not yet covered by legislation, he will be wise to offer a pattern already approved by the Home Office. The reason is twofold. First, he will be offering an article which has proved its worth under test; secondly, as legislation is gradually introduced to cover industries at present neglected, he will not run the risk of being told that the respirator he is selling is not good enough for its purpose. Broadly speaking, a respirator to give protection against dust should be reasonably light in weight, well-fitting, provided with an efficient filter and ventilated in such a way as to ensure the minimum amount of interference with respiration. Some respirators are so constructed that no rubber touches the face, and this is an advantage as it reduces the danger of skin irritation and chafing. There are many operations in industry which expose the workers to fumes or smoke which, although perhaps not dangerous to life, are unpleasant and injurious if inhaled over long periods. In some of these operations, respirators fitted with sponge filters are suitable, and in these the filters need to be kept moistened in use. Manufacturers will gladly give information as to the best solution to use for damping the sponge. In other operations it is wiser to use a respirator fitted with chemical cartridges. These cartridges are specially prepared to give protection against the more common fumes encountered in certain industries. Information will again be given readily by the manufacturers. In dealing with inquiries for fume or smoke masks the seller should satisfy himself that they are not going to be used in conditions in which a full gas mask is really required or in which the oxygen supply is inadequate.

Price and Quality

Mention was made of the discrepancies in prices of protective devices, but actually price is the least important factor. It will be found that the workman himself is less affected by price considerations than by those of safety and comfort in use. In fact, it will often be found that the higher-priced article is so constructed that worn parts can be replaced without the use of tools, that lenses can easily be changed when pitted or otherwise damaged, and so on. Thus the more expensive article will often outlast two or three of the so-called cheaper lines. It will also be found that the younger men in industry



RESPIRATORS.—At front, *Willson chemical cartridge respirator and goggles, for protection against fumes, shown with chemical cartridge refill.* At rear, *Willson bag respirator approved by the Home Office; two modifications of a Pulsafe filter dust respirator, approved by the Home Office, in front and rear view showing the attention paid to comfort.*

are more alive to the necessity of keeping themselves fit and are more open to suggestions with regard to the best methods of ensuring their own safety whilst at work. To concentrate on the younger generation is therefore advisable. Although turnover in this class of goods may not be large, the work is of real value to the individual and to the community and full of interest for the seller.

All examples of protective apparatus illustrated were supplied by Safety Products, Ltd., London.

P.A.T.A. Candidates in South-West London

THE South-West London Chemists' Association held a meeting at the Balham Club, Ramsden Road, S.W.12, on November 6, Mr. P. H. Woodnoth (president) in the chair. The meeting unanimously agreed to reject the proposed scheme for branch federation so far as London was concerned. It was felt, said Mr. Woodnoth, that with a federation of branches some of the achievements now obtained would be stultified.

Candidates' Addresses

MR. THOMAS MARNS (president of the Pharmaceutical Society and vice-president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association) was the first of the candidates who addressed the meeting on the work of the P.A.T.A. He said he felt it was only right that he should first of all deal with his personal position, in the light of correspondence in the papers and the innuendoes. He came into the drug trade in the early days of the present century, qualified, and started business as a retail chemist in Ealing some twenty-one years ago, since which time he had been connected with one or two retail businesses in that area. He was also a director of a company which marketed a nationally advertised article, but he had not found the two positions incompatible as a representative of the retail trade. He was elected as a retailer, and owing to his position had been able to see both sides of the fence; and he had been instrumental in getting a large number of manufacturers to be sympathetic and had provided the office with information with regard to cutters. If they considered he was a fit and proper person to sit, he was willing to serve again. He had been long enough in the trade to realise the difficulties they had in getting a fair selling price for the goods they sold, but the P.A.T.A. had corrected all that. Sir William Glyn-Jones was not the first person to conceive price protection, but he was the first to conceive an equitable scheme for the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. For people to say it was dominated by wholesalers and manufacturers was all wrong, as every single party got a fair share of representation. He was chairman of the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, which had statutory powers, but the P.A.T.A. had not. Sir William used to say that they were skating on very thin ice, and he was not going to apologise for that. There were cutters, and there always would be. Before the Association was founded, things in the trade were very different, as when a manufacturer got his goods on the shelf of a retail shop he considered he had sold them. Nowadays he did not consider he had sold them until they were in the hands of the consumer. If anything happened to the P.A.T.A., the retailer would be in a very much worse position to-day, and it was primarily in the interests of the retailer, although the manufacturer and wholesaler certainly had some benefit. They had the chain shops with them. They could not stand out to get bigger prices than Messrs. Boots, but it was a policy of that firm not to buy a proprietary article unless it had been put on the list. Methods of price cutters varied. It was never intended that the P.A.T.A. should get into pharmaceutical politics or that it should be made the butt of one interest or another. He had expounded the principles of the P.A.T.A. in the United States and Canada, where price protection was illegal and English traders were envied. The drug trade in America, in order to exist, had had to extend the lines to soda fountains, tobacco, sweets, toys, etc. They could not stop cutting any more than they could stop crime, but they could make it more difficult.

Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, another retiring councillor, said he was associated with Sir William Glyn-Jones when he was struggling for a living in the East End. Sir William laid the foundations well, and they were benefiting from his work. Years ago it was estimated that about 75 per cent. of the chemists in London and the suburbs were not making more than £150 a year each, but now they were able to drive cars and play golf. They wanted to ensure they were making reasonable profits, commensurate with the work they did and the education they had to have. They now had 25 per cent. on the goods they handled, and they hoped to get at least 30 per cent. for general proprietary articles and 33⅓ for toilet articles. If they could achieve that position in pharmacy, nobody could complain about the P.A.T.A. They had now tackled the question of buying clubs in municipal offices and large firms. He had always taken the attitude that the small shop, buying small quantities, should be able to purchase at the lowest possible price, and he objected to bigger profits on larger orders.

Mr. W. S. Howells, another retiring councillor, said the position of the retailers was much better to-day than three years ago, and that was due to the P.A.T.A. It had more importance to-day than it had, and the detective work had been stimulated by the two younger members who had come along. With regard to sources of supply of cutters, he said there were five, the last of which was the retail chemist himself. One chemist had been offered £5 a week for as long as he could supply certain proprietary goods. It was very reprehensible for a chemist to trade in that way.

Discussion

Opening the discussion, Mr. T. James said that three months ago he received an auctioneer's sales book, in which some chemist's goods were offered for sale. He reported this to the P.A.T.A., and would like to know what happened, as he understood that some of the goods fetched ridiculous prices. He also criticised the system of wholesalers who allowed thirteen to the dozen at certain times. They had to keep their price, and so should the wholesalers. He thought that manufacturers should suspect a man who suddenly started ordering larger quantities than usual, and what did the P.A.T.A. do with the articles they bought in tracing cutters?

Mr. D. A. Rees raised the question of sales to employees. Some firms supplied their employees at lower prices than the shops could buy them, and he inquired whether the P.A.T.A. were contemplating action.

Mr. Carson said he was under the impression that when goods were packed for export there was a distinct pack, and he wondered why in those circumstances the goods were able to come back to this country. He also asked whether it would be possible to get any hints from the Tobacco Association.

Mr. E. N. Browne asked whether the P.A.T.A. had examined their advertising methods with the idea of impressing upon the public not to purchase goods unless they were asked to pay the full price. He asked whether it had been found that certain coded preparations had been previously tampered with. His last question was whether in the event of a town clerk being asked if there was a buying club in the town hall he would be obliged to reply truthfully, and if threats by the ratepayers would have the desired effect.

Mr. Usher said he would like to know why quasi-wholesalers were supplied by the manufacturers.

Mr. Darby said the idea of the meeting was to convince them that the retiring councillors were fit and proper persons to be re-elected. He would imagine that in the case of Mr. Marns it was very difficult for him, because he had two different points of view and could not serve two masters. He was both a retailer and a manufacturer. Could he still represent both sides? Mr. Rowsell was also in the wholesale and retail business, and he was very much in the same category. He thought these two very admirable gentlemen would be very embarrassed on some occasions. He thought it was time that they were represented on the retail section by purely retail pharmacists.

Mr. Baskerville asked whether the P.A.T.A. could have statutory powers, and, if not, what was the objection to it.

Mr. F. J. S. Begg said he thought that the P.A.T.A. should get into personal touch with chemists who suddenly turned cutters. It might be that they were trapped into the position, as he was some time ago.

Replies

Replying to the questions, Mr. Marns said he was elected as a retailer, and he was there as a retailer. He looked after their interests, which came first, second and third; and if there were more men occupying the position he had it would be better for the retailers. He found nothing incompatible in his work, otherwise he would not do it. With regard to statutory powers, they could not get them. The strength of the Association was its weakness. There was nothing in law to stop a manufacturer producing an article and making claims for the re-sale, but when they were all together the stop list was powerful. They were still skating on thin ice in spite of their success and the way they had come out of the recent inquiry. Replying to the question as to telling the public to pay the correct price, he said it was the first time he had heard the suggestion. He did not know how it would work, because human nature would not ignore the opportunity of a bargain. Referring to export packs, it was true that a large number of articles had special packs, but there was also a great number which were packed in the same way for sale here as abroad. It was extremely difficult to stop employers from supplying their workpeople with the goods they made, as it had been found that with this system in operation there was less incentive to thieving. The question of the excess of orders to manufacturers was an important one, and there was no doubt that certain manufacturers were lax in this direction. Sales managers had to get the orders, and they did not scrutinise them as they should. Price cutting in the tobacco trade was different from in pharmacy, as in the former there was only a certain number of manufacturers, who were all gathered in one powerful organisation. There was a limited number of wholesalers, and the chemists' wholesalers were not bound together as they were in the tobacco trade.

Mr. Rowsell said that he had represented the retail trade on the P.A.T.A. ever since its inauguration, and he had never known any interests in the Association except the retail side.

Mr. Howells, in his reply, also condemned the system of periodical bonuses from manufacturers, but he said they were not in a position to dictate terms. As to the auction sale referred to, a member of the P.A.T.A. attended, bought quite a lot, and forced the price up with regard to the balance; but they could not stop the auctioneer from selling the goods. The P.A.T.A. would like to stop contra accounts between firms. He thought they could write to borough councils with a fair amount of success, after making inquiries and finding out that buying clubs were being carried on. Quasi-wholesalers went on and off the stop list, and made certain promises which they sometimes kept. Some of them literally went to the P.A.T.A. offices crying because they were being put on the list. The last question was what happened to the goods purchased by the P.A.T.A., and the answer was that they were returned to the manufacturers, who allowed for them.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Trade-Mark Applications

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," October 21, 1936.)

"Pectistypt"; for styptics (3). By H. K. Laboratories, Ltd., 86 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. 569,657.

"Myoston"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dr. Georg Henning, Berlin Tempelhof Komturstr. 19-20, Berlin. 571,430.

"Dentru"; for medicated dental plaster (3); for unmedicated dental plaster (11). By the Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 570,753/4. (Associated.)

"Choughs"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Smith & Co., 132 Borough, London, S.E.1. 571,551.

"Narconumal"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Hoffmann-La-Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, Palmers Green, London, N.13. 571,610.

"Compass"; for photographic apparatus (8). By Compass Cameras, Ltd., 57 Berners Street, London, W.1. 570,757. (Associated.)

"Yandessa"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By D. Collins & Co., Ltd., Perren Street, London, N.W.5. 571,798.

"Glazurol"; for all goods (48). By J. C. Boldoot, Singel 92, Amsterdam. 570,027.

Fountain illustration; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Fontaine (Perfumes), Ltd., The Aerodrome, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire. 571,402.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, November 12

BUSINESS IN MOST MARKETS has been fairly satisfactory this week; there has been plenty of orders, but they have mostly been for small quantities. Agreement permitting the resumption of Anglo-Italian trade next Monday is noted, and the terms are considered satisfactory. Editorial comment on the position on p. 562. Reports indicate that business in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS has been routine in character and volume with no change of importance in quoted values to record. The home trade price for GLYCERIN (B.P.) is reported unchanged, but, owing to acute shortage of supplies, it is by no means easy to place orders of any size. SANTONIN has sold slowly at competiive prices.

Crude Drugs

Except that re-export business has fallen off a little this week the general trade has been well maintained, with a fair home consuming demand in evidence. Shipment prices for new crop AGAR are firmly maintained. Curaçao ALOES have again sold well on spot and shipment tends firmer. Business in BUCHU has been slow and values are now barely maintained. Japanese CAMPHOR is meeting with keen competition from the German material. Aleppy green CARDAMOMS have declined from recent high values for shipment, but in other respects this market is very firm and supplies extremely short. CELERY SEEDS are again dearer. COCONUT (DESICCATED) is firming up. Some inquiry in the shipment market for DERRIS ROOT. It has been difficult to do business in Portuguese ERGOT owing to lack of shipment offers. GENTIAN is dearer and firm for shipment. Sudan GUM ACACIA remains neglected. All descriptions of HONEY are fully steady. Brisk sales of Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA at sharply advanced prices; remaining stocks still dearer. Japanese MENTHOL has sold quietly on spot, with values slightly easier. Sales at comparatively cheap prices have cleared some of the spot stocks of SENEGA. An important change in the conditions of shipment of TRAGACANTH is recorded. WAXES are quiet.

Essential Oils

Sales have been fairly satisfactory this week and, on the whole, values are being steadily maintained. English and foreign expressed ALMOND are quoted cheaper this week. ANISE (STAR) is fully steady on spot and moving quietly; no shipment offers. BERGAMOT is scarce and firm on spot; at the moment there are no shipment offers. CANANGA is easier for shipment. Ceylon CINNAMON LEAF is quoted dearer, spot and forward. Java and Ceylon CITRONELLAS are quoted dearer, particularly the former, and speculative business is reported. Madagascar CLOVE is again dearer and in short supply on spot. Keen prices are being quoted for some descriptions of GERANIUM, but business seems poor. Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON is reported sharply dearer at the source, and offers are very restricted. Good business in LEMONGRASS for shipment, and quotations have advanced. French Guinea ORANGE on spot is gradually weakening; business unimportant. PALMAROSA, for shipment, is firm. Japanese PEPPERMINT continues to sell quite well on spot as it arrives, with prices again a shade easier this week. All SPANISH OILS are firm on spot, but the demand for these products is still slow. In FIXED OILS there has been better business at improving values for American TURPENTINE and LINSEED.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	Nov. 5	Nov. 12
Amsterdam	Fls. to £	12·107	9·05	9·07
Berlin	Mks. to £	20·43	12·15	12·12
Brussels ...	Belgas to £	nominal	28·96	28·85
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18·159	22·40	22·40
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	110	110
Madrid	Ptas. to £	25·22½	nominal	nominal
Milan	Lire to £	92·46	92⅞	92¾
Montreal	Dol. to £	4·86¾	4·88⅜	4·87½
New York	Dol. to £	nominal	4·89	4·88
Oslo	Kr. to £	18·159	19·90	19·90
Paris	Fr. to £	124·21	105⅛	105⅛
Prague	Kr. to £	164·25	138⅛	138
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18·150	19·40	19·40
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43·38	26	26
Zurich	Fr. to £	25·2115	21·28	21·24

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE demand for most products in this market is about average for the season of the year. Quoted prices show no material change this week, with most of the imported products unsteady on spot.

ACETANILIDE.—Market steady, business quiet: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Quoted unchanged, limited spot sales: one cwt., 1s. 6½d., in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10½d., in 8-oz. tins, and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—Business quiet, spot quotations irregular: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3¾d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices unchanged: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices are quite steady: Carbonate, B.P., one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 8 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., with rebates on contracts for larger quantities.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices steady at the advance recently recorded. No Continental quotations. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb., net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

CAFFEINE.—Continental material, spot prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5¾d.; one cwt., 5s. 6¾d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7¾d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8¾d. per lb., delivered. British material, pure, 56 lb. 8s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Market steady, fair business: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0¾d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2½d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Makers' prices steady as quoted: duty paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 4d.; one cwt., 3s. 5d.; 28 lb., 3s. 6d.; 14 lb., 3s. 7½d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars, one penny per lb. extra.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Quoted unchanged: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Average business, market steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Only small inquiry: bulk quantities, in 25-kilo demijohns, 1s. 8d.; small parcels, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

GLYCERIN (B.P.).—We are advised that the scale of prices for home trade continues nominally unchanged. Owing to shortage, sales are being restricted as much as possible. Prices for export are much dearer than for home consumption, and vary according to circumstances.

IRON QUININE CITRATE.—Makers' prices are as follows: not less than 100 oz., 10½d., in 100-oz. tins; 10¾d., in 25-oz. tins; 11d., in 16-oz. bottles; 11¼d., in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; 1s. 0½d., in 1-oz. bottles; less than 100-oz. lots, from 11d. to 1s. 4d. per oz., according to packing and quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue firm: not less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 5d.; powder, 5s. 7d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 8d.; powder, 4s. 4d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 5d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 10d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 7d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 6d.; less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 6d.; powder, 5s. 8d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 9d.; powder, 4s. 5d.; chloride, B.P.,

5s. 6d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 11d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 8d.; sulphide, black (syd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 7d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Fair demand continues, with quoted prices unchanged: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1¾d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2¼d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Business quiet, spot quotations very keen: two cwt., 19s. 3¾d.; one cwt., 19s. 9¼d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2¾d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Average business at keen prices: quantities in demijohns, 1s. 1d.; in winchesters, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENACETIN.—Market is steady, business on the quiet side: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Some spot quotations continue at very cheap prices; the scale is nominal: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 7¼d.; two cwt., 8s. 9¾d.; and less, up to 9s. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Fair business in small quantities: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID.—Dealers are quoting 25s. to 26s. per lb., in 2-lb. bottles, according to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Fair business, dealers' prices steady: quantities, in drums, 8d. to 8½d.; smaller quantities, 9d. to 11d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE.—Demand has remained quiet. Dealers quote spot from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue nominally unchanged. Quoted in sterling, no foreign currencies: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9¾d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrobromide, 3s.; valerianate, 3s. 8d.; hypophosphite, 4s.; alkaloids, 3s. 0½d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

RESORCIN.—British material is quoted as follows: crystals, one cwt., 4s. 11d.; 56 lb., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 1d.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., up to 6s. per lb.

ROCHELLE SALTS.—The makers' prices are as follows:—

	Pulv. Sod. Pot. Tart. B.P.	Pulv. Seidlitz	Double Seidlitz
	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
Under 1 cwt.	77 6	62 6	69 0
Under 5 cwt.	75 0	60 6	67 0
Not less than 5 cwt. in one delivery ...	72 6	58 9	64 9

Soda. Pot. Tart. Crystals, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Casks free, carriage paid in United Kingdom on one cwt. or more.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—British makers' scale of prices unchanged: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 10d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SALOL.—Market continues unsteady and competitive: spot quoted in the region of 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

SANTONIN.—Business reported small, with quotations in the region of £14 per kilo, as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Fair business on a keen market: bulk quantities, 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—The scale of prices is unchanged, moderate business: spot, one cwt., 13s. 3d.; 28 lb., 13s. 6d.; 14 lb., 13s. 9d.; 7 lb., 14s.; smaller parcels, up to 14s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business continues on seasonal lines; scale of prices unchanged: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11d.; 7 lb., 2s; 1 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is unchanged: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium, salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3¼d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5¾d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6¼d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—Scale prices maintained, limited business: synthetic, fine white, two cwt., 5s. 10d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; smaller parcels, 7s. 6d. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5½d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Convention prices unchanged, fair business: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 12s. 9d.; one cwt., 13s.; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; less, 13s. 9d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels of new crop Napellus on spot at about 80s. to 85s. per cwt., ex store.

AGAR.—A moderate consuming demand on spot; no speculators' offers of new crop. Japanese shippers' prices are firmly held: spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; No. 2, 2s. 6d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, prompt, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 5d.; No. 2, 2s. 1¾d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. New crop, from shippers, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 2¾d. per lb., c.i.f., January-February shipment.

ALOES.—The demand on spot for Curaçao has again been fairly substantial and prices are keeping fully steady. Very few offers for shipment and the market is firm. Cape quiet and generally unchanged. Cape, spot, 60s. to 62s. 6d., as to quality; shipment, prime, 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., in small boxes. Curaçao, spot, 97s. 6d. to 120s., as to quality; shipment ranges from 92s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., but sellers are reserved.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude for November-December shipment is quoted at £25 10s., c.i.f. English regulus, spot, £67 10s. to £68 10s.

BALSAMS.—Values are being maintained on quotation on a quiet market. *Tolu*, 1s. 9d.; *Canada*, 2s. 8d.; *Copaiba*, 1s. 2d.; *Peru*, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

BUCHU.—Business has been slow during the past week, while stocks are now practically sufficient to last to the new crop arrivals. Rounds quoted at about 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d., as to quality, and ovals, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quality, ex store.

CAMPHOR.—Business continues on a fair scale, with values unchanged. Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 5d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2¼d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1¼d.; powder, 1s. 11d.; slabs, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ⅓ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb. Contracts at special prices.

CANTHARIDES.—A quiet business in small spot parcels reported at former prices: spot, Russian, 6s.; Chinese, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, 1s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Following the big increase in shipment quotations for Aleppy greens, offers this week have fallen back sharply to 3s. 6d. and finally to 3s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Bombay seed continues exceedingly scarce and firm on spot at fully 4s. 6d., if available, and shipment is maintained at 4s. 4d., c.i.f. There is an acute shortage of bleached and values are nominal.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Despite the continued lack of good business, prices are being fully maintained; the source reports firmer conditions. Spot, 1933 peel, 65s.; 1936 peel, 56s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, 1936 peel, 52s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., with offers restricted.

CHAMOMILES.—There has been a steady demand on spot, with good white flowers quoted at 120s. per cwt., ex store, and cheaper prices for off-colour goods.

CLOVES.—Values are level on the week, business rather quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, November-December, 7¾d. per lb., c.i.f.; Madagascar, in bond, 7¼d.; shipment, November-December, 7⅛d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended November 7 were 200, and the deliveries 105, leaving a stock of 1,880. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 4,473 and the deliveries 1,280. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended November 7 were *nil*, and the deliveries 45, leaving a stock of 1,326. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 3,177 and the deliveries 3,213 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Market is firm at the advance: prime English, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Foreign, 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market is firmer, values tending to advance: spot, fine, 24s. 3d.; medium, 23s. 9d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, November, 24s.; December, 24s.; January, 24s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports shipment market is quite steady with a moderate business being done: finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 96s. to 97s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Newfoundland non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 96s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

CELERY SEEDS.—A further advance in spot values is recorded, with the quotation touching as much as 110s. per cwt., ex store.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—A small business reported on spot, with the price in the region of 2s. 1d. per lb. for small parcels.

DERRIS ROOT.—There has been a little more interest taken in shipment offers, which now range from 9d. to 9½d. per lb., c.i.f., basis 17 per cent. ether extract.

ERGOT.—Buyers are taking a watching interest in this market and doing but little business. On spot, some Portuguese is available at 4s. 9d. to 5s. and Russian at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., the latter in small supply. For shipment, business was done in Portuguese at 4s., c.i.f., but that figure has since been withdrawn. Bids of 4s. 3d. might be accepted, but the only firm offers have been as much as 4s. 9d. and have been of no interest. No Russian offered forward at the moment.

GENTIAN.—One or two shipment offers are reported, and the price indicated was about 45s. per cwt., c.i.f. In consequence spot holders are inclined to advance their values from 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt., ex store. The general position is firm owing to lack of good supplies.

GINGER.—Spot values for West African maintained; forward is again easier: West African, spot, 65s.; shipment, January-March, 37s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 85s. to 90s.; small grinding, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—This market is still lacking anything like a normal demand, and prices remain at recent low levels: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 39s.; bleached No. 1, 100s.; extra, 115s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 36s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—The spot quotation for small parcels continues at about 80s. per cwt. Business quiet.

HONEY.—There has been a fair amount of inquiry and some business this week; values are maintained and the market is fully steady: spot, Jamaican, dark manufacturing, 40s. up to 55s. for pale set. Californian, white clover, 52s. 6d., duty paid. Canadian, white clover, 50s., ex store. Mexican, 37s. per cwt., duty paid. No Russian here. The above prices are first hands for good quantities.

HYDRASTIS.—Only a restricted business, with values keeping quite steady: spot, 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, firm at 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—There has been a brisk sale this week, and spot stocks of good root are now seriously depleted. Up to 6s. 6d. is reported to have been paid. The source indicate that they have nothing to offer at any price. Matto Grosso, now quoted up to 7s. per lb. for B.P. test; shipment, nominal, c.i.f.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels of natural root on spot at 12s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, and less for bulk quantities.

LYCOPODIUM.—The demand is of little importance, with spot sellers quoting about 4s. per lb., ex store.

MANNA.—Fair supplies of new arrival of selected packed in 1-lb. tins offering at 3s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—The JAPANESE B.P. product is keeping steady on spot and business has been fair: spot, K/S brands, 12s. 1½d. to 12s. 3d. In bond, 10s. 10½d. per lb. Parcels, near afloat, offering at 10s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers are quoting November-December at 9s. 10½d., and December-January at 9s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., with re-sellers of both positions at 9s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. CHINESE, B.P., is offered on spot at about 12s., and finds a steady sale. No shipment offers of new crop. English synthetic is quoted unchanged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

MERCURY.—The market continues firm, with small spot stocks available and shipment orders accepted subject to shipment when possible, ex stocks at Alicante. Quoted at 68 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent; £14 2s., c.i.f. London; spot, in small lots, £14 5s. per bottle, ex store.

OPIUM.—Usual small spot business moving at former values: spot, Turkish, 1s. 2½d. per unit, landed and duty paid. Persian, 1s. per unit, in bond.

ORANGE PEEL.—Small quantities of thin cut peel are available on spot, with the price about 11d. per lb., ex store.

ORRIS ROOT.—Dealers continue to value their stocks of recent arrivals of Florentine in the region of 45s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—Values for most descriptions are about maintained, market fairly steady, business moderate: Lampong, in bond, 2⅜d.; shipment, November-December, 2¼d.; January-March, 2 5/16d.; March-May, 2 7/16d. per lb. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, November-December, 34s. 6d., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4¼d.; shipment, November-December, 34s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5d.; shipment, November-December, 4 9/16d.; March-May, 4¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Market has been quiet, and forward values are not fully maintained: spot, 8½d. per lb.; shipment, November-December, 76s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PSYLLIUM SEED.—A few small orders reported, with French seed quoted on spot at about 9d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Business has been no more than routine and confined to small consuming orders; values are fully steady. Spot, Shensi, 4s. to 4s. 3d., with pickings, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Rough round, all pinky, 1s. 7d.; three-quarters pinky, 1s. 5½d.; shipment, all pinky, 1s. 5½d.; ordinary quality, 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Following further advance on a strong and active market, values have declined a fraction with business quieter at the close. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 8⅝d.; December, 8 9/16d.; January-March 8 9/16d.; April-June, 8⅝d.; July-September, 8⅝d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Business negligible, with values for very small spot stocks nominal in the region of 75s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Quiet business, with values keeping steady: spot, Jamaican grey, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; native, mixed colours, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Bulgarian, 29s. 6d. per cwt., spot, duty paid. CANARY.—Spot, Mazagan, 31s.; Spanish, 70s.; Turkish, 27s. 6d.; and Plate, 26s., all duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 37s.; spot, duty paid, 32s., quoted f.o.b. Holland. CORIANDER.—Morocco quoted on spot 13s. to 13s. 6d., duty paid. CUMIN.—No Malta offering on spot. Morocco is 32s. 6d., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Morocco on spot is 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid; 11s., c.i.f., quoted for November-December shipment. FENNEL.—Indian on spot is 32s. 6d. DILL.—Bombay 11 per cent. quoted at 16s. 6d.. MUSTARD.—English is 22s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt., according to quality.

SENEGA.—One or two nice orders are reported on spot and values are certainly improving, with the general figure now 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.; shipment is unchanged at 1s. 6½d., c.i.f., but not attracting inquiry.

SENNA.—Moderate inquiry and some business reported this week with values unchanged. The feature of the market is the lack of supplies of the better grades of Alexandrian hand-picked pods. Tinnevelly leaves range from 5¾d. for Special No. 1 to 2⅝d. for No. 3 good green. Medium grades Alexandrian hand-picked pods steady at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., and ordinary qualities from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

SHELLAC.—Slightly easier on the week, market steady but rather dull: spot, standard TN orange, 49s. to 54s.; fine orange, 62s. 6d. to 125s.; pure button, 60s. to 65s. per cwt., spot. For delivery, TN, December, 48s.; March, 50s. 6d. For arrival, TN, November-December, 47s., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Occasional small spot business; values steady. Wired bundles, 1s. 2d.; grinding quality, about 7d. per lb., ex store.

SQUILL.—Supplies of fair to good white are quoted from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt., ex store, for fair quantities.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—Dealers have very slightly eased their prices for new crop seed to 2s. 10½d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

TRAGACANTH.—During the past week there has been a steady inquiry, but the demand from America has fallen off. Owing to the shortage of supplies values are being maintained on quotation. The source reports that it is now only possible to do shipment business on c.i.f. London terms and purchasing the goods outright. Hitherto the gum has been despatched to this market on consignment and handled by brokers. One report states that only orders for a "string of gum"—a large bulk quantity composed of the various qualities—will now be entertained. The difficulties and risks of purchasing this material on the terms suggested are obvious, and there is no evidence of buyers despite the acute shortage on spot. On spot, druggists' quality fine white ribbon is practically unobtainable and nominal at £50 per cwt., ex store.

VALERIAN ROOT.—A quiet business is reported, with dealers quoting spot root at about 35s. per cwt., ex store.

WAX.—BEES'.—Market has been rather quiet, values generally unchanged. Calcutta bleached, spot, 135s.; shipment, November-December, 127s. 6d., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 122s. 6d.; in bond, 112s.; shipment, 111s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 122s. 6d.; shipment, 108s., c.i.f. Conakry, no spot available; shipment, 109s. per cwt., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 122s. 6d.; shipment, steady, at 119s. per cwt., c.i.f. CARNAUBA.—Business not of much account with spot and forward values about maintained. Fatty grey, spot, 160s.; afloat, 152s. 6d.; shipment, October-November, 147s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 157s. 6d.; afloat, 150s.; shipment, October-November, 147s. 6d., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 215s.; f.a.q., 205s.; afloat, 205s.; shipment, October-November, 190s., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, 192s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

A GOOD average number of orders are reported, with the quantities booked mostly limited. Almond (expressed) is cheaper. Anise (Star) is steady. Bergamot and lemon are reported strong markets at the source, with spot supplies of good oil very limited. Ceylon cinnamon leaf is firmer. Java and Ceylon citronellas are sharply dearer on speculation. Japanese peppermint continues to sell well on spot; shipment market quiet. Lemongrass is dearer forward.

ALMOND.—British makers have reduced their prices. Imported material is also slightly cheaper: English made, cwt. lots, 3s. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 7d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb. French, bitter, 7s. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Spot values are keeping steady, business moderate. No shipment offers from first hands: spot, leads, 3s. 6d.; tins, 3s. 3d.; drums, 2s. 11d. per lb., ex store; shipment, re-sellers, tins, October, 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d., c.i.f.; November-December, 2s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

BAY.—Some small spot business moving: 49 to 50 per cent., 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; 59 to 60 per cent., 5s. to 5s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—The source reports very firm conditions. In anticipation of the resumption of Anglo-Italian trade, quotations had advanced and the quantities available were much restricted. The latest news is that the Consortium have stopped selling to shippers, and the latter are not making firm offers, but indicating that the price would be not less than 11s. to 11s. 3d., c.i.f., with a strong tendency to advance. Early this week 10s. 6d., c.i.f., is reported to have been paid, but this price has now been withdrawn. The supplies of good-quality oil on spot are now extremely limited and holders are wanting

fully 11s. 0d. per lb. There may be a much cheaper offer, but the quality of the oil is not known. Editorial comment on p. 552.

Bois de rose.—A fair amount of small spot business in Brazilian oil, with prices ranging from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity; shipment is reported steady at 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cajuput.—Moderate demand on spot: B.P., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

Cananga.—The spot values are keeping up to about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., as to quantity; shipment offers are somewhat easier, the lowest recorded being about 6s. 2d., c.i.f., for a quantity.

Caraway.—Offers from Holland are unchanged, business quiet: Dutch, rectified 7s. 3d.; crude, 6s. 9d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

Cassia.—Not much inquiry during the past week. Spot, about 3s. 1d. for a good oil, and inferior oils at cheaper prices. Shipment is steady at 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cedar leaf.—Dealers report very little doing in this oil; quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb., spot.

Cedarwood.—Market is competitive, moderate business: African, in drums, 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb. American, in drums, about 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

Cinnamon leaf.—The market is stronger at the better figures. Ceylon oil, spot, fully 3s. 3d., in drums; shipment, 2s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

Citronella.—Due to speculative business and, it is reported, shorts in the end-of-the-year position, the shipment quotation for Java has advanced sharply. Actual consuming business seems to have been negligible. Ceylon oil in better demand and is quoted dearer. Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s. to 1s. 0½d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 3d.; shipment, drums, 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 1s. 4½d., in bond; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 9d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Clove.—A further advance in Madagascar oil on spot is recorded; shipment value indicated, but no firm offers. Zanzibar bud oil is now attracting attention. Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 9d.; smaller packings, up to 4s. per lb.; shipment, indicated at 2s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums. Zanzibar bud oil, spot, 4s. per lb., in drums. English-made oil, firm from 4s. 9d. per lb.

Eucalyptus.—Business has quietened down a little, but there is no sign of values weakening. Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 6d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 7d. per lb., landed, if available; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store. Australian, for January shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 3½d., in cases, and 1s. 3d. per lb., in drums, c.i.f.

Geranium.—The demand for this oil remains slow, and some descriptions are offering at keen prices. Bourbon, spot, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; shipment, 17s. to 17s. 6d., c.i.f.; Algerian, spot, 17s. 3d. to 19s.; shipment, 15s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Belgian Congo oil is offering at very keen prices.

Grape-fruit.—A limited spot sale, with Californian oil quoted at about 10s. 9d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity. Florida and South African oil not quoted.

Ho (Shiu).—Shipment offers are coming through slightly dearer: spot, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity and quality. Fair amount of business reported on spot.

Juniper berry.—Dealers' spot quotations range from about 2s. 10d. up to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity. Business has been small.

Lavender.—Beyond the usual range of prices quoted for 38 to 40 per cent. oil the market is steady with a quiet business passing. Genuine French new crop oil from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., and lower prices for blended oils. Lavandin is irregular, with spot offers from 6s. 6d. up to 8s. 4½d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

Lemon.—Considerable interest is centred in the Sicilian hand-pressed oil and the source reports very firm and advancing markets. Early in the week offers of good brands were made at 8s. 10d. and 9s. per lb., c.i.f., but it is doubtful if these are now available. One order is reported to have been placed for new crop oil, February-March shipment, at 9s., c.i.f. The source reports unusually heavy sales of fruit in boxes which may result in a big decrease in the quantity available at the end of the year for producing oil. Machine-made oil is quoted from 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb., c.i.f. No Californian cold-pressed here in first hands. The distilled, regular quality, continues to be quoted at the recent advance to 4s. 8d. per lb., and in limited supply.

Lemongrass.—Fair volume of shipment orders are reported this week, and the price has hardened to 1s. 5¼d., c.i.f., for November-December and 1s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., for January shipment: spot, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

Mandarin.—The source reports an advance of 2s. per lb. in the shipment quotation, but practically nothing is being offered firm at the moment.

Nutmeg.—Some small spot sale with dealers offering American oil at about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

Orange.—The source reports that the shipment market for Sicilian sweet oil advanced 1s. and bitter oil 2s. per lb. immediately it was known that trade with this country was to be resumed. At the moment, however, shippers are not quoting, and the market is nominal. The French Guinea oil is gradually weakening on spot, with the approach of new crop shipment offers and is now in the region of 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. for drums, with smaller packings up to 3s. 4d. per lb. Speculators are quoting new crop oil at 2s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., with no first-hand quotations. Californian, one case, 4s.; two or more cases, 3s. 10d.; small drums, 3s. 9d.; large drums, 3s. 8½d. per lb. East African bitter oil is quoted on spot at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

Palmarosa.—Some few small spot orders recorded at about 5s. 10d. to 6s.; shipment, 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Patchouli.—Values are steady on a quiet market: Singapore oil, spot, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Peppermint.—The Japanese oil continues to meet with a steady spot demand with stocks still at a low level; quoted from 5s. to 5s. 1½d., as to brand. Re-sellers of October-December with business reported done at 4s. 1d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote November-December at 4s. 3d. and December-January at 4s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., with no re-sellers. Chinese oil on spot is moving slowly at about 5s. per lb. No offers of new crop for shipment. The American natural new crop oil is quoted for shipment from 2 dollars 15 to 2 dollars 30 cents per lb., in drums, c.i.f., the price varying as to brand.

Petitgrain.—A quiet demand, with prices fairly steady: spot, 3s. 6d. for cases and up to 3s. 9d. per lb. for smaller packing; shipment, 3s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in cases.

Rosemary.—A little more life in his market, with Spanish oil quoted at about 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots on spot; practically no second-hand offerings. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English made West Indian, business done at 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian oil continues steady: five cases, 14s. 6d.; one case, 14s. 9d.; 7-lb. tins, 15s. 3d. per lb.

Sassafras.—Beyond the usual small spot demand the market has been slack. Natural oil quoted from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity. Artificial oil at cheaper prices.

Spearmint.—Rather more inquiry: spot, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, about 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

Spike.—Due to the difficulty in getting supplies of old oil forward from the source and, it is reported, with practically nothing distilled this season, spot holders' prices are quite steady for good quality Spanish oil in the region of 5s. per lb. Shipment nominal with the last figure mentioned 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

Wormseed.—Average small spot demand. Little interest forward: U.S.P. quality oil, spot, about 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A fair business is reported and some of the leading products are at improved values. American turpentine is dearer and firm. Linseed has advanced and closes fully steady. Palm oils are steady. Resin is again quoted dearer. Coconut oils are firm. Acid oils.—Moderate business, market steady: coconut and/or palm kernel, nominal; groundnut, 21s. 3d.; soya, 17s. 3d., spot. Castor.—Fair business with values keeping steady: pharmaceutical, 45s.; first pressings, 40s.; second pressings, 38s. (barrels); cases, £4 per ton extra, ex mills, Hull, in not less than one-ton lots; Bombay, 32s. 4½d. (drums), c.i.f. Coconut.—Values have improved, market firm at the close deodorised, 34s. 3d. (barrels), spot; Ceylon mill, 25s. 3d. (drums), c.i.f. Cotton.—Business remains rather quiet; values steady: deodorised, 33s. 9d.; common edible, 31s. 9d.; soapmaking, 29s. 6d.; crude, 29s. (barrels), spot. Groundnut.—Fair business, with values well maintained: deodorised, 40s. 6d. (barrels), spot; crude Oriental 28s. 6d. (drums), c.i.f. Linseed (raw, naked).—Values have improved and the market is now firm with more business moving: spot, 27s. 6d. for small quantities, ex mill; November, 25s.; December, 25s.; January-April, 24s. 10½d.; May-August, 24s. 10½d. per cwt. Boiled oil, spot, 30s. 6d. per cwt. Olive.—Business has been slow and values are nominally unchanged: edible, in drums, 8s.; tins in cases, 10s. per gallon, B.P. 2 per cent. acidity, 7s. 3d. per gallon, in barrels, ex store. Palm.—Market continues fully steady, with business on a fair scale. Lagos, 21s. 3d., shipment; softs, 21s., shipment; mediums, 21s., shipment; hards, 22s. 6d., shipment; bleached, 23s. 6d., spot. Palm kernel.—At the advance the market is firm: deodorised, 34s.; crude, 28s. 9d., spot. Rape.—Business rather quiet, market steady: refined, 37s.; crude, 36s. (barrels). Resin.—Market continues firm and is again dearer: B, 17s. 9d.; D, 18s. 3d.; F/G, 18s. 3d.; N, 18s. 3d.; W/G, 18s. 3d.; W/W, 19s. 9d. per cwt, ex wharf. Soya.—Fair business, market steady: deodorised, 38s.; crude, 34s., spot. Turpentine (American).—Values show a good recovery, with the market firm and more business being done. Total London stocks, 19,509 barrels. On spot, 41s. 9d. per cwt. Wood.—Business continues to be reported very quiet, with values quoted again slightly easier. On spot Hankow, in barrels, is now quoted at about £70 per ton; the forward market is also slack and quoted at about £63 per ton.

Peppermint Oil and Menthol

Japanese Production and Exports

PRODUCTION in Japan of peppermint oil and menthol crystals for the years 1925 to 1934 were, according to "Factory Statistics," as follows: Outputs from plants employing less than six operatives are not included in the production totals. This, it appears, would account for the exports exceeding production in some years.

Year	Menthol Crystals		Peppermint Oil	
	Kilos.	Value—Yen	Kilos.	Value—Yen
1925	173,344	6,565,106	199,086	3,161,675
1926	212,853	4,143,512	204,122	8,219,712
1927	526,472	3,727,027	246,749	1,578,104
1928	192,607	3,456,656	303,798	1,394,692
1929	250,036	4,570,870	268,585	1,495,146
1930	230,996	3,136,262	250,345	1,059,940
1931	212,960	2,726,206	232,560	923,883
1932	214,945	4,264,451	210,002	1,463,340
1933	280,839	4,729,770	289,333	1,844,545
1934	297,972	5,469,284	329,478	2,161,742

Exports for the years 1925 to the first six months of 1936 were as follows:—

	Menthol Crystals		Peppermint Oil	
	Kilos.	Y. 1,000	Kilos.	Y. 1,000
1925	252,480	12,478	317,040	5,309
1926	317,220	10,049	287,460	4,425
1927	283,920	4,897	247,680	2,314
1928	194,100	3,914	242,880	2,075
1929	278,280	5,170	318,660	2,275
1930	233,820	3,475	230,220	1,221
1931	222,180	2,984	213,300	857
1932	257,040	3,689	325,500	1,259
1933	318,480	5,283	313,080	2,006
1934	305,834	4,557	324,780	1,838
1935	309,419	5,401	323,100	2,282
6 months, 1935 ...	162,293	2,836	141,960	985
6 months, 1936 ...	119,062	2,052	129,540	1,103

Indian Chemical Trade

INDIAN imports of chemicals, drugs, medicines and soap for the period April-June, 1936, were as follows:—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—The total trade receded slightly from Rs.45 lakhs to Rs.42.2 lakhs. Proprietary and patent medicines rose in value from Rs. 12¼ lakhs to Rs. 14⅓ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 6¼ lakhs, Germany Rs. 4 lakhs and the U.S.A. Rs. 2½ lakhs. Imports of quinine salts were reduced from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 1.4 lakhs, Germany from Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh, while imports from Java rose from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 74,000. Imports of camphor were reduced from Rs. 5.1 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs, but were mainly drawn from Japan and Germany.

	1935	1936
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Acids	2·5	1·9
Bleaching powder	2·6	2
Carbide of calcium	1·9	1·7
Copper sulphate	·8	·6
Disinfectants	1·45	1·47
Glycerine	·91	·22
Potassium chlorate	2·14	1·16
Sodium bicarbonate	1·9	1·18
Sodium bichromate	1·1	·93
Sulphur	3	3·35

SOAP.—The import trade, already reduced owing to the establishment of factories in India, remained fairly steady at Rs. 8 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.75 lakhs was shipped from the United Kingdom and Rs. 1.25 lakhs from "other countries."

Commercial Notes

AUSTRALIAN TI-TREE OIL PRODUCTION.—It is estimated that approximately 5,000 gallons of this oil is now being produced annually, and that output could be increased to about 50,000 gallons a year.

JAPANESE IODINE EXPORTS.—Shipments for the first six months of the years 1934-1936 were as follows:—

	Jan.-June, 1934		Jan.-June, 1935		Jan.-June, 1936	
	Kilos	Yen	Kilos	Yen	Kilos	Yen
Iodine	11,828	130,001	4,186	38,686	580	6,807
Potassium iodide	28,841	269,884	13,571	16,824	3,824	4,400

U.S.A. PSYLLIUM-SEED IMPORTS.—Psyllium-seed import trade in 1935 showed a substantial increase in both quantity and value. There was a decrease in the average declared value per lb. (approximately $0.06) of ½ cent a lb.

Year	lb.	$	Year	lb.	$
1931	4,846,000	690,000	1934	1,645,000	106,000
1932	5,503,000	466,000	1935	2,158,000	130,000
1933 ...	4,403,000	247,000			

U.S.A. CRUDE DRUG EXPORTS.—Exports of botanical crude drugs from the United States during 1935 amounted to 4,608,000 lb., valued at $577,000, as against 3,437,000, valued at $446,000 during 1934. Exports of these items for the period 1927 to 1933, inclusive, were as follows: 1927, 4,864,000 lb., at $1,030,000; 1928, 5,462,000, at $1,005,000; 1929, 4,449,000, at $924,000; 1930, 4,704,000, at $699,000; 1931, 3,837,000, at $491,000; 1932, 3,681,000, at $340,000; 1933, 4,366,000, at $432,000. The United Kingdom and Canada are by far the best markets for American crude drugs, purchasing over 50 per cent. of the exports. Germany, France, and the Netherlands, in the order named, are also good markets, while countries that might be considered fair markets are Australia, Japan, Italy, Brazil and Mexico.

Sudan Gum Acacia Exports

BOXALL & Co. report shipments in August, 1936, totalled 1,429 tons, compared with 1,866 tons in August, 1935. Shipments during January-August, 1936, totalled 15,820 tons, against 14,896 tons during the corresponding period of 1935. The chief destinations were as follows:—

Destination	1935			1936		
	Jan.-July	August	Total	Jan.-July	August	Total
Great Britain ...	2,995	430	3,425	3,262	390	3,652
U.S.A.	2,271	174	2,445	2,431	370	2,801
France	1,546	151	1,697	2,625	98	2,723
Germany ...	1,021	173	1,194	1,773	140	1,913
Italy	1,160	304	1,464	46	47	93
Belgium	727	255	982	1,001	70	1,071
Japan	966	13	979	687	80	767
Holland	385	25	410	547	47	594
Spain	208	90	298	156	3	159
Sweden	315	20	335	251	41	292
Norway	34	20	54	27	7	34
Australia ...	387	51	438	401	24	425
New Zealand ...	37	10	47	31	—	31
China	109	14	123	132	16	168
Canada	87	48	135	184	15	199
British India ...	11	—	11	36	—	36
Denmark ...	46	2	48	103	3	106
Finland	65	7	72	66	8	74
Poland	30	10	40	56	2	58
Rumania ...	22	5	27	69	17	86
Turkey	16	3	19	28	4	32
Greece	48	—	48	73	—	73
Egypt	255	15	270	57	10	67
South Africa ...	—	12	12	21	20	41
Dutch Indies ...	15	7	22	18	7	25
Argentine ...	71	—	71	29	—	29
Brazil	52	13	65	97	2	99
Uruguay... ...	17	—	17	16	5	21
Mexico	22	2	24	22	—	22
Other Countries in America ...	11	3	14	37	—	37
Other Countries...	101	9	110	89	3	92

The export figures are made up of the following qualities:—

		Hashab	Bleached	Talha	Total
August, 1935	tons	1,734	29	103	1,866
August, 1936	,,	1,267	23	139	1,429
January-August, 1935 ...	,,	13,574	109	1,213	14,896
January-August, 1936 ...	,,	14,463	138	1,219	15,820

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Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

P.A.T.A. Council Election

SIR,—May we draw attention to the fact that Mr. P. F. Rowsell is standing for re-election to the Council of the P.A.T.A. and ask for a substantial result in his favour? Mr. Rowsell is one of the founders of the P.A.T.A. and has twice been its president. As a retailer himself, he has always been prominent on the retail section of the Council in helping to maintain the principles on which the P.A.T.A. was based and for which it stands. Mr. Rowsell is the only representative of the P.A.T.A. in the South-West of England, and his sound judgment and force of character are assets which must not be lost to the Council through apathy—the only dangerous factor. We hope therefore that all members will vote, and vote promptly, in the forthcoming election.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. LAKE, Chairman ;
Exeter. F. SOUTHERDEN, Hon. Secretary.

Association Meetings

SIR,—The lack of interest at local association meetings so deplored by " Scrutator " (4/11), and his advocacy of the necessity of more informality, is a problem that has been tackled in Sheffield by the formation of a body known as the Sheffield Pharmacy Club. This body, whilst complementary to the local Association, is working on its own lines, is self-controlled, and its objects are:—To foster amicable relations between pharmacists ; to encourage free and informal discussion on matters pertaining to pharmacy ; to develop social and sporting activities. To this end meetings are held every Friday at the Grand Hotel, Sheffield. Membership costs 1s. and is confined to chemists. Any member can bring forward any matter for discussion. An open meeting is held every month to which members may bring visitors, and some form of entertainment is provided. The chairmanship for the evening is taken in turn by the members ; this, we find, is a valuable method of making members " known and approved." As all meetings are held at this leading hotel, refreshments of any type desired are available at all times. We consider this one of the most important points in our desire to promote informality between members. Among other activities we run a successful football team, a golf section, and intend to proceed with tennis and cricket in the summer. A children's Christmas party, and later a dance, are activities of the near future. These activities prove that this venture is supplying a long-felt want in Sheffield and district, and chemists are finding that they can drop in at the " Grand " and find a body of brother " Pills " friendly and convivial. Since the establishment of the S.P.C. the attendance at the meetings of the local Association has increased by leaps and bounds.

Yours faithfully,
Sheffield. L. STOCKS.

SIR,—The letter of " Scrutator " (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 535) expresses a regret regarding the atmosphere of association meetings which many chemists must share. Although there were local associations in existence before the inception of the first National Health Insurance Act, it was the many new problems raised by the Act which caused associations to become active all over the country, and those of us who were members in those days can well remember the meetings as they were then. Frequently there was no stated agenda ; more often there were a few short opening remarks on some question of the moment, followed by questions by the members, and the meeting finished in a general discussion. But with the coming of the branches disintegration set in among the associations, due largely to overlapping, and then with the embargo on trade matters members did not feel the same freedom to express their views or to bring forward some small detail. Often at a branch meeting, when at the end of an address by some imported speaker the chairman asks for questions, the audience sits in silence and members feel there is nothing of importance they can say. Such an atmosphere was never present in the old association meetings, where members often got so interested that " closing time " had to be declared.—Yours truly,

OLD ASSOCIATE (9/11).

Federation of Branches

SIR,—I notice a letter by Mr. A. Greenwood Watkins in your issue dated October 31 on the above subject. I introduced this subject at the branch secretaries' meeting at Bournemouth [in June]. One of the reasons why I opened this matter at the meeting was that " the branches were too small to do anything when the Council brought forward anything they did not like." A federation of branches would have more weight with the Council as it would represent a larger percentage of the electorate. I agree that the Council should allot a member of Council to look after the interests of a group of branches. Many items are before the Council, at various times, of such importance to members that they should be explained to them as soon as possible. Branch meetings are held for the benefit of members, and by utilising them for the discussion of Council action before the event and not for defending a weak or wrong action taken against the wishes of the majority of the members, a better use would be made of the branch meetings.—Yours, etc.,

EIRWYN OWEN.

345 High Street, Bangor.

Penny Sales

SIR,—At the annual meeting of the Irish Drug Association, held in Dublin on October 12, during a discussion on penny sales Sir Thomas Robinson is reported as having said: " Mr. Gorry was setting out to tell people how to run their own business. The Association was not formed for that purpose . . . they [the penny sales] were a means of attracting people to a store," etc. People are always attracted to a shop or store by price reductions, and price reduction is price cutting. The D. and P.R.D. Association, now the I.D.A., was formed (see page 1 of price list) " to regulate from time to time, and maintain the minimum retail prices to be charged for Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, Drugs and Sundries "; and when the I.D.A. launched its campaign for the reservation to chemists of patents, drugs, sundries, toilets. etc., it issued a " memorandum to members " asking for loyal support, using amongst its appeal these words: " Co-operation in maintaining prices is the basis of the Association's work, and you are asked under no circumstances to give, or encourage, concessions of any description."—Yours faithfully,

JAS. MCCORMACK.

Wexford.

Ventilation of Shops

SIR,—Whatever may be the case with new shops, I should imagine it would be difficult to comply with the requirements for ventilation, as explained by a " Shop Inspector " (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 529), in some of the older property. Shops dating back to the past century were built generally in rows with dwelling accommodation over. In most of these premises the actual shop was small, the living room and kitchen at the back and bedrooms on the upper story, so that the front of the shop was the only side facing the open air. To secure thorough ventilation by a sufficient number of openings on both sides of the shop with outlets in the roof, as stated in the article, it would be necessary to provide shafts running up through the building. It seems to me, while not claiming any special knowledge of the subject, that the vitiated air would be heavier than the pure, and that some mechanical means would have to be employed to drive it through ventilators near the ceiling, as is done in large buildings. I agree with the remarks regarding draughts caused by an ever-open door ; but it is a recognised practice to keep the door open in all weathers, and when there is a door behind the dispensing counter leading to a stock-room which is opened every few minutes, there is sufficient circulation of air to be painfully perceptible to anyone standing there, even if it is not officially recognised as ventilation. I shall look forward with interest to future articles on problems affecting owners of small shops, particularly the lock-up variety.

Faithfully yours,
VENTILATED (10/11).

The Inspector Comes

SIR,—Word had gone round among the chemists of the town that the new inspector had been seen as near as ———. (It sounded like a visitation from hostile aircraft.) I took the precaution of removing the key of the poison-cupboard from its usual position in the lock, and kept it in my pocket ; and cleared away a tin of biscuits from its accustomed place on the shelf beside the Tinct. Digitalis and the Pig. Aconiti Co.—for the dispensing counter is also my snack bar. (But see Rule 23 (*c*).) Then, the other morning, a man of imposing size, hatless, and wearing a light raincoat, walked into the shop and introduced himself as the inspector. I always feel that fat men must be stupid, probably because I myself am extremely thin ; but when the inspector, after glancing rapidly round the shop, suddenly looked at me, I knew at once that behind those shrewd and kindly eyes there was an unusually observant brain. "Well," I said, "what do you want to see first?" "Your certificate, please." The certificate was duly inspected and notes made in a book. Then came the poisons register, the prescription-book, the Fourth Schedule prescriptions. All were scrutinised without comment. "And now the poison cupboard." Rather ostentatiously I produced the key from my pocket, and unlocked the door. He glanced rapidly over the contents, and remarked "You have a nice dispensary —(with a chuckle) not modern." This was true enough. Some of the fittings are 100 years old ; the shop rounds *circa* 1880. The inspector relaxed ; we both seemed to feel that the worst was over. We discussed the trend of business to-day ; spoke of the joys and difficulties of pharmacy ; "and now," said he, "I'll leave you to get on with the things that matter." A handshake, and he was gone. The inspection had lasted just twenty minutes. Everything is in order, so far as I know, and I have obtained expert opinion on some of my labelling problems. Whether this is value for money—?

Yours faithfully,

INSPECTED (9/11).

Cost of Qualification

SIR,—I must thank your contributor "Xrayser" for his comments on my previous letter (*C. & D.*, October 31, p. 482), but I think that in respect of the length of the period of training and examination he must be speaking of a time much further back than the one I had in mind. I was apprenticed in the 'nineties, and on leaving school, as I was living in a London suburb, an advertisement in the Supplement brought several replies. The one selected offered a three years' apprenticeship with a premium of £20, a small weekly wage to be paid during the second and third years which amounted to rather more than the return of the premium and was in reality pocket money. Out of the other vacancies there was only one which required higher terms, and this was with a West End firm who asked a premium of £100 and four years' indentures ; but in general three years was the usual term at that date. When one considers that a youth could enter on apprenticeship straight from school, afterwards taking a three months' course at a college and then pass the Minor examination, it would seem that the actual time required was really shorter than it is now. Naturally there would be an interval if the student had not reached the age of twenty-one, and this interval was longer when a youth could be apprenticed at the age of fourteen or fifteen.—Faithfully yours,

PRE-WAR MINOR (3/11)

["Xrayser" replies:—Your correspondent is right when he suggests that I was speaking of a time earlier than when he was apprenticed ; as a matter of fact I entered pharmacy in the 'eighties. My experience is that then the average boy left school at an earlier age than he does to-day ; and as he could not qualify before he was twenty-one, he had either to spend a long apprenticeship or at the end of his time take a few years' training as a junior before he could go in for his "Minor." There is one other point. There was more training in the pharmacy in those days, so that a shorter apprenticeship did not necessarily imply less practical knowledge of the calling. It may be that my experience was unique, but when I was ready to start a three-months course for the "Minor" I had made practically every galenical that I could make, had done all my volumetric work in chemistry, and had made several estimations of morphine in opium.]

Dispensing Notes

Tr. Card. Co. and Bismuth

SIR,—Could you explain why tr. card. co. is considered incompatible with bismuth mixtures?—Yours truly,

F. J. C. (20/92).

[Tinctura cardamomi co. is incompatible with bismuth mixtures because its colouring matter is precipitated and because psychologically it is useless without its colouring. The colouring matter is carminic acid contained in cochineal. Carminic acid is precipitated immediately as an alum-lake called carmine by alum, but with ordinary alkalis, except ammonia (even sodium bicarbonate), the precipitation is slower and the product mixed with small quantities of fatty matter and other substances is dirty brown. In bismuth mixtures containing insoluble bismuth salts, the decolorisation is due principally to the other soluble alkalis present, while, in the case of liq. bismuthi, the liquor is always ready to precipitate *per se*, or with anything else which is unstable. If the cochineal in the B.P. formula were replaced by a suitable quantity of an aniline colour, such as scarlet-B, which is stable to both acids and alkalis, incompatibility would be overcome.]

A Calcium Lactate Mixture

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will please inform me if the following mixture can be dispensed without a sediment appearing on standing:—

Calcii lact.	...	...	...	...	gr. v.
Potass. brom.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Tr. bellad.	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Tr. card. co.	...	...	...	...	℥xv.
Aq. chlorof.	...	...	...	ad	℥ss.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. I. (3/9).

[For five grains of calcium lactate we recommend using 80 minims of liquor calcii lactatis (Martindale), which is calcium carbonate 4, lactic acid (75 per cent.) 8, water to 180. This produces a fresh solution containing 30 grains per ounce. The solubility of calcium lactate varies considerably according to the manner of preparation and the age of the salt. After making your mixture, the calcium lactate may still tend to precipitate after a time, unless kept in full, well-closed bottles, and this precipitate will be aided by the "salting-out" effect of potassium bromide on certain lime salts, aided by the alcohol in the tinctura cardamomi composita.]

An Unstable Bismuth Mixture

SIR,—The following mixture when fresh appears to be all right, but in time changes to yellow or rust-brown and throws down a big precipitate. I made same mixture years ago and had no complaint then. Could you give me an explanation of these changes?

Ferri et am. cit.	...	...	...	℥ij.	℈ij.
Liq. bis. et am. cit.	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Glycerin. pepsin.	...	...	...	...	℥iv.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...	...	℈ss.
Aq.	...	...	...	ad	℥viij.

Yours truly,

W. J. W. (15/8).

[Liq. bismuthi et ammon. cit. is a very unstable preparation, and, although a loose chemical compound, may be looked upon as substantially an unstable solution of insoluble bismuth citrate in ammonium citrate. The insoluble bismuth citrate is sometimes thrown out as a milky white precipitate when the liquor is stored *per se* in a bottle exposed to light. It is often salted out by the presence of another chemical in the same solution. Alkalis precipitate it as bismuth carbonate. The preparation has been deleted from the B.P., 1932, probably largely for that reason. Although the preparation is now B.P.C. it is probable that some manufacturers will be forgiven if they add an excess of ammonium citrate, and so make a more stable preparation, but differences will be noticed in consequence. On one or two occasions we have found ferri et ammon. cit. to be acid, due to overheating in scaling, and this would contribute to precipitation. Glycerin of pepsin has been known to produce a greenish brown with liq. bismuth. due to the presence of a sulphur compound.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

V. C. (27/98).—INFLUENZA MIXTURE.—Influenza and cold mixture, P.F. 105, was published in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1920. The formula is as follows:—

Potass. bicarb.	℥ij.
Potass. nit.	℥iss.
Sodii salicyl.	℥ij.
Sodii sulph.	℥v.
Sp. amm. arom....	℥j.
Ext. ipecac. liq.	♏j.
Tr. capsici	℥ss.
Ol. menth. pip.	♏xx.
Liq. cocci.	℥ij.
Aq. chlorof.	ad. Cong. ss.

Dose: One tablespoonful in water every four hours.

R. A. J. (3/11).—BOOKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.—The following are the details of the books to which you refer: Leonard Hill, "Manual of Human Physiology," Arnold, 1935, 6s. 6d.; H. Dryerre, "Aids to Physiology," Bailliere, 1931, 3s. 6d.; T. H. Huxley, "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," Macmillan, 1915, 4s. 6d.

D. M. H. (23/94).—CHILL MIXTURE FOR CATTLE.—A mixture for chill in cattle could be made on the following lines:—

Spt. am. arom.	℥j.
Spt. æther nit.	℥j.
Liq. am. acet.	ad. ℥j.
Red colouring	a sufficiency.

W. T. (27/96).—RED WORMS IN HORSES.—There are a large number of varieties of red worm affecting the horse, and the small one called *strongylus vulgaris* is the most common. The smallest of all are called *cylicostomes*. As often as not, several different species of the worm are found to be affecting the same animal. The life history is as follows—the mature worms in the intestines of the horse lay very large quantities of eggs which pass out with the dung, and in a few hours the eggs hatch and give rise to minute worms, and go through a cycle of changes while on the ground. These changes take some days or weeks, and result in the development of infective larvæ, which are about one-fiftieth of an inch long, and have a double skin, the outer one acting as a protective sheath, rendering the worm very resistant to extremes of cold, heat or dryness, and resisting the action of lime, salt and sulphate of copper. When eaten by the horse when grazing, they lose their outer skin, and probably migrate from the bowel, returning after a while, when mature. During their migration, the worms may be found in various parts of the abdominal organs, and even in the blood vessels. When nearly mature, they are found in the mucous surface of the large bowel. Owing to this, and to their being while in an immature state in other portions of the abdominal cavity, one can only dislodge by drugs, etc., the mature worms which are often found in very large numbers in an infected animal. The small red worms can easily be seen in the dung by using any ordinary magnifying glass. We cannot quite understand the worms causing sudden death, as there are always previous symptoms of ill health, loss of condition and diarrhœa before death occurs. No drug or medicine will expel all the worms, but doses of oil of chenopodium, 2 to 4 drachms given in a pint of linseed oil, will remove a large number. The animal should be fasted for twenty-four or thirty-six hours before giving the dose. The following also gives good results:—

Thymol	℥ss.
S.V.R.	℥ss.
Ol. chenopodii.	℥j.
Ol. olivæ	℥ij.

Give daily for a week and then give a purgative dose of linseed oil. Feed the animal well, and if necessary give eggs and milk or gruel. It is unsafe to use the infected meadows for horses for at least a period of one year, but cattle and sheep may safely be pastured on it or the hay from it used for horses after being a few months in the stack. Death in these cases may occur from what is called verminous colic, due to aneurism and thrombosis of the mesenteric artery in which the immature worms are found.

H. J. S. (23/95).—CASTOR OIL SHAMPOO.—This appears to consist of sulphonated castor oil.

A. E. D. (30/94).—FINGARD'S TREATMENT.—Mr. Fingard is not a medical man but a chemist. In his treatment of respiratory diseases, the air to be breathed is laden with vaporised, non-irritating antiseptic after being dried and warmed. The apparatus resembles a meat-safe placed in front of the window. It contains twelve trays of the liquid medicament: an oily brown mixture of creosote, phenol, iodine, aromatic substances, essential oils and glycerin. The outer air is introduced through a tube which leads to a box of calcium chloride, to extract moisture from the air. The air is sucked into the apparatus by a small electric fan, electrically heated to between 70° and 80° F., and driven over the twelve trays of medicament. The small model can deliver 350 cubic feet of air per minute. The patient does not require to be in bed to be treated, since the whole air of the room is full of the medicated vapour. The Fingard treatment will not cut short the spasm of an attack of asthma. It does not aim at immediate relief but at removing the true cause of the entire disease.

F. H. (29/10).—RECORD SYRINGES.—When Record hypodermic syringes are damaged in transit the barrel is invariably broken high up and not at the base. A crack low down is generally due to a wrong method of testing. The danger of testing Record syringes (and all glass syringes) by placing a finger over the nozzle, withdrawing the piston and allowing it to fly back (owing to the vacuum caused) is that the piston strikes upon the end mount with some force and invariably cracks the barrel at the base. This defect is often not noticeable until the syringe is put into use.

G. T. P. (9/19).—BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM.—A number of formulas for such a preparation were given in the *C. & D.*, 1936, 1, 504. An alternative formula is as follows:—

Stearic acid	17
Glycerin	10
K.O.H. (100 per cent.)	1
Liquid paraffin	2·5
Water, to	100
Perfume	a sufficiency

Heat stearic acid and liquid paraffin to 160° F. Dissolve glycerin and potassium hydroxide in water and bring to 150° F. Run the former into the latter with agitation. Continue agitation until cool, then perfume.

H. A. C. (23/94).—HAND CLEANING PASTE.—This appears to be a stearate cream, with about 10 per cent. of soap, and a trace of oil, probably liquid paraffin.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," November 13, 1886

Weights and Measures

The Standards Department of the Board of Trade have just published their report of the working of the Weights and Measures Act for the year brought up to August 19, 1886. Notable in this report are two appendices giving the fullest account of all sorts of Chinese and Japanese weights and measures which has ever been published. This information has been obtained through the consuls, and, as an indication of its minuteness, we may mention that the Japanese weights and measures are presented in tabular form, and that the equivalents in both English and metrical measures are given to the tenth decimal place! . . . The suggestion that the Board of Trade should undertake the verification of apothecaries' weights was made in this journal (May 29) when commenting on a paper by Mr. Maxwell Blews read before a meeting of inspectors of weights and measures. . . . But the obvious opinion which common sense would arrive at, though it may be heretical to express it, is that it is absurd to include such weights in the scope of the Act at all. The Act was intended to prevent fraud and not to promote scientific accuracy.

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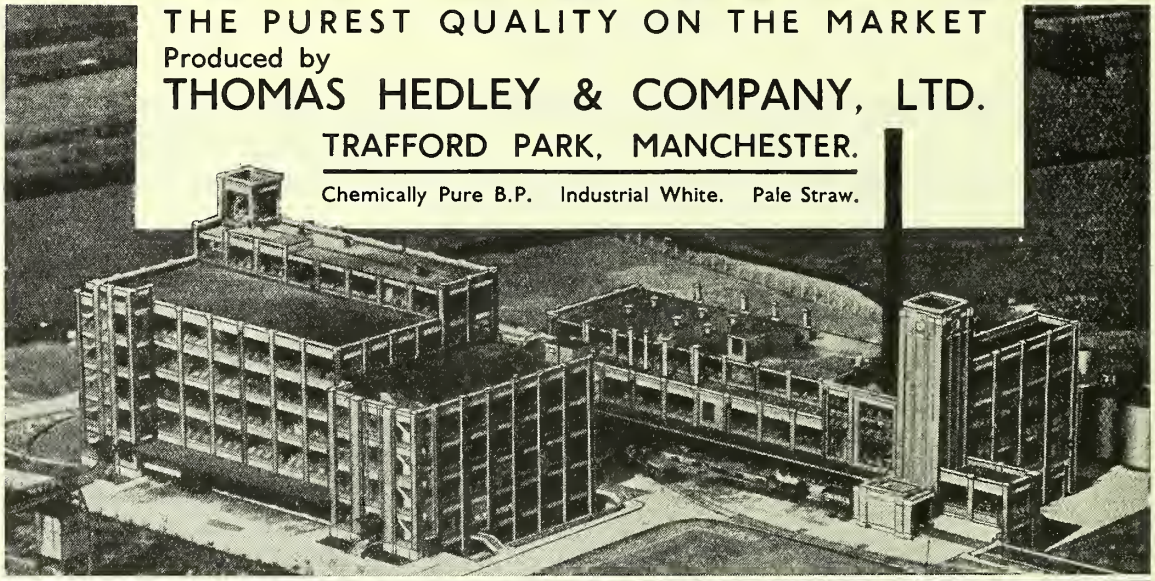


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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST DIARY AND YEAR-BOOK, 1936

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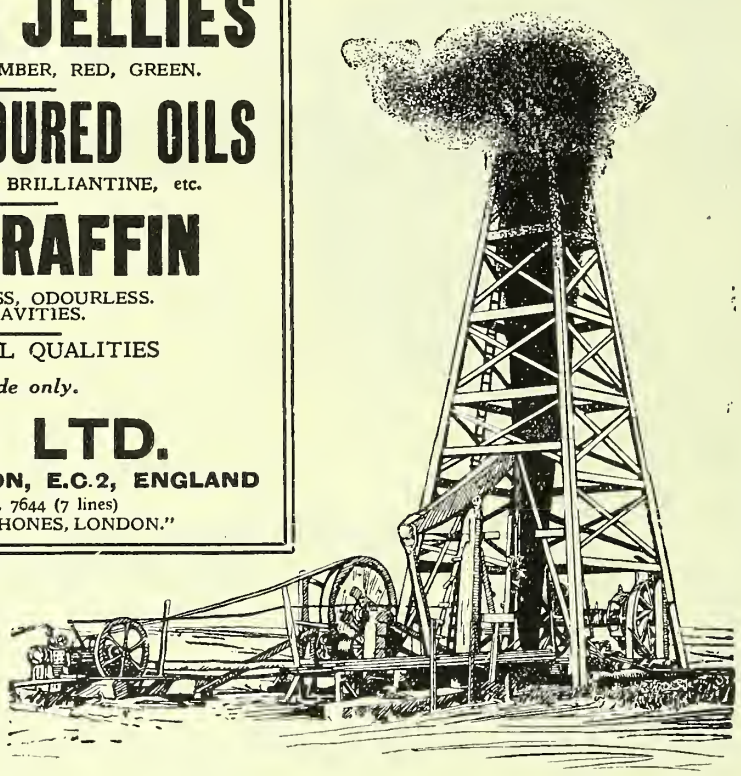
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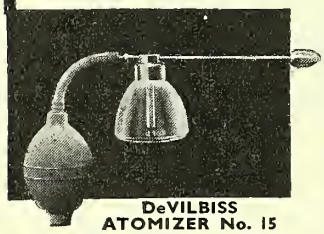
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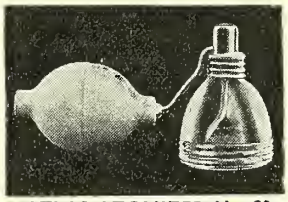


DeVILBISS ATOMIZER No. 15
This well-known nose and throat Atomizer sprays oil or aqueous solutions with equal ease. Adjustable tip permits spraying in any direction. Price **58/-** per dozen

Every home needs one or more DeVilbiss Atomizers. DeVilbiss Atomizers have been used and prescribed by the medical profession for more than 45 years, and to-day the DeVilbiss range includes improved Atomizers of every required type. DeVilbiss Atomizers are reasonably priced, fully guaranteed and carry handsome profits. Conspicuously displayed, they stimulate the sale of medical and antiseptic solutions—and sell themselves.



DeVILBISS NEBULIZER No. 45
For oils only. Produces a large volume of extra dry vapour for deep inhalation. Price **48/-** per dozen.



ATLAS ATOMIZER No. 20
A compact and dependable nasal Atomizer producing a medium spray from either oil or water solutions. Price **30/-** per dozen

DeVilbiss ATOMIZERS



ATLAS ATOMIZER No. 25
A nose and throat Atomizer of high quality for oil or water solutions. Gives a fine, continuous spray. Price **30/-** per dozen

AEROGRAPH CO., LTD., 43, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

CVS-93

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED

- To-day "Curicones", the world-famous Anti-Rheumatic Remedy, because of their countless successes, are in greater demand than ever before.
- "Curicones" are professionally recommended by 5,037 Doctors.

CURICONES

THE WORLD-FAMOUS ANTI-RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Send for particulars of this quick-selling and well-advertised line at once.

STEPHEN MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists
9/1 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

'Dettol' destroys the germs

ALTHOUGH deadly to germs, 'Dettol' is gentle to tissue, and can be used at really effective strengths without danger (for dilution see directions). It thus possesses marked superiority over carbolic and cresylic antiseptics. The Rideal Walker test proves 'Dettol' to be three times more efficient than phenol, or half as strong again as B.P. solutions of cresols with soap. 'Dettol' is non-poisonous, non-staining and has an agreeable odour.



'Dettol' — most attractive in appearance and packing — sells at a reasonable price — 4 ozs. for 1/- and 16 ozs. for 3/- and larger sizes for medical and hospital use.

'DETTOL'

TRADE MARK

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC

RECKITT AND SONS LTD. (PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.) HULL
LONDON: 40 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1

EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA IS PROCEEDING WITH THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR THE FOLLOWING PREPARATIONS :—

GREENOSAN

CONTENTS
Chlorophyll 1 cg., Organic Iron 3 cg., Lecithin 1 cg.
Iodine (combined) 0.005%
Ca, Mn, Mg, Cu, K in combination with Natural Organic Acids.
Vitamin A approx. 100 int. units.
Vitamin C approx. 80 int. units.
Vitamins B_1, B_2, D and E.
in each gramme (3 tablets).

Bottles of	36 tablets	1/6
,, ,,	100 ,, ...	3/6
,, ,,	500 ,, ...	12/6
,, ,,	1,000 ,, ...	22/–

LAXATIVE GREENOSAN

CONTENTS
Ext. Aloes Sicc. gr. 1 7. Ext. Casc. Sicc. gr. 1 10.
Phenolphthalein gr. 1/10. Greenosan tab. 1
in each tablet.

Bottles of	36 tablets	1/6
,, ,,	100 ,, ...	3/6
,, ,,	500 ,, ...	12/6
,, ,,	1,000 ,, ...	22/–

CEETAMIN TABLETS

CONTENTS
Vitamin C 200 International Units (approx.) (equal to 10 milligramme of L-ascorbic acid).
in each tablet.

Bottles of	36 tablets	1/6
,, ,,	100 ,, ...	3/6
,, ,,	500 ,, ...	12/6
,, ,,	1,000 ,, ...	22/–

For full particulars please write to

C. L. BENCARD (1934) LTD. Endersleigh Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4

Telephone : HENDON 1064 & 1896

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, etc.

"ZEMS" 6D. PER BOX

HERBAL LIQUORICE TABLETS

STOCKED BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALERS

Prepd. by **ZEMS LTD.**
GLADSTONE LABORATORIES
113 PARK AVENUE,
WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10

The Finest for all Cosmetics . . .

WESSANENS

PRIME COCOA BUTTER

B.P. Quality

This excellent brand of cocoa butter is unequalled for the preparation of face creams, lipsticks, sunburn creams, etc. etc. Being free from adulterants and having a low melting point, it can be relied upon for all pharmaceutical and cosmetic purposes.

DEODORISED COCOA BUTTER
a speciality
KEENLY COMPETITIVE IN PRICE
Write for sample and direct quotation
A. PRESCOTT
323 Corn Exchange, Cathedral Street. MANCHESTER 4

Simpkins **GLUCOSE CONFECTIONS**

NOW BEING NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

CHEMISTS WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO CONCENTRATE ON THE FOLLOWING RANGE

BARLEY SUGAR
with a 70% Glucose with Dextrose powder content.

DIGESTIVE MINTS
As Barley Sugar with an exceptionally high grade blend of Ol. Menth. Pip.

GLYCERINE FRUITS
As Barley Sugar with delicious fruit centres.

HALIBUT LIVER OIL HEXAGONS
Containing genuine standardised H.L.O. (1000 B.P. Units Vitamin A).

SORE THROAT TABLETS
Antiseptic, astringent yet intriguingly flavoured.

STOMACH HEXAGONS
Containing 10% of a compound alkaline powder with carminatives and aromatics.

(Dept. C.D.) **A. L. SIMPKIN & CO., LTD., BARLEY SUGAR WORKS, SHEFFIELD, 6.**

EVERY SIZE A BIG SELLER

Puretest

GLYCERIN OF THYMOL



One of the Puretest Medicinal Preparations exclusive to Rexall Chemists, all of the highest quality and modern packing.

Enquiries from districts where there is not a Rexall Agency will receive every attention

UNITED DRUG CO. LTD.
NOTTINGHAM

Established 1880

H. E. STEVENSON & Co., Ltd.

10 Pancras Lane,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

Halibut Liver Oil

Finest Refined Quality

Biologically standardised for Vitamin A and D and free from added Vitamin

IN BULK
Or in
5 c.c. vials in cartons. 15/- per dozen.
Also in
Bottles of 25 × 3m Capsules beautifully packed. 17/- per dozen.

H.L.O. Emulsion

DISPLAY Sir NYNES

–the best of your lines

"SIR NYNES
ARE BEST FOR
THROAT & CHEST"

See that you stock Sir Nynes this winter, the best seller amongst winter pastilles. Sold in 3d. and 6d. airtight tins or loose at 2d. per ounce. Order now.

Free Display Box printed in attractive colours for counter or window display.



SHERWOOD CONFECTIONERY CO.
FOREST WORKS, WORKSOP

DŌ-DŌ

sales *multiply* because

(1) **The product is honestly advertised.**

(2) **It substantiates all claims made for it.**

(3) **There is only ONE Do-Do formula.**

(4) **Do-Do users swear by it, and purchase it unswervingly.**

(5) **Users powerfully recommend it to fellow asthmatics, and chemists to their customers.**

Free Samples

DO-DO (Brand) Asthma Tablets are a Chemist's Friend specific. You can show your appreciation of this fact, and render your asthmatic customers the best possible service by drawing their attention to DO-DO, especially those whose faith in asthma specifics generally has been undermined of late. A dissatisfied customer is a danger, and you cannot do better than urge a free trial of DO-DO. The sample will produce results in a double sense. A number of chemists report 100 *per cent. sales from samples distributed. If you have not had a supply of free samples, write to-day to International Laboratories, Ltd., Do-Do Division, 30/42 Smedley Street, London, S.W.8.*

DO-DO (Brand) Asthma Tablets have won their way on merit, and on merit alone. Full 5-grain in size, they are virtually solid medicament. DO-DO Asthma Tablets provide a unique combination of drugs recognised for their high therapeutic value in the treatment of Asthma—a combination found in no other single asthma remedy, solid or liquid, at any price. DO-DO Tablets give instant relief without the adventitious aid of faith, promptly and conclusively convincing the most sceptical by their power to check spasms and frustrate attacks. Their prophylactic action is most marked—one DO-DO Tablet a day ensuring complete freedom from attacks in typical cases. You can extend to DO-DO your professional recommendation with every confidence. Have you had your supply of samples for free distribution? If not, see alongside and write to-day.

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES, LTD., 30/42 SMEDLEY STREET, LONDON, S.W.8

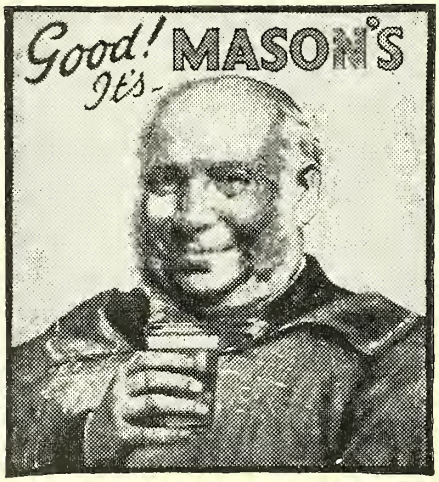
2

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

There is no efficient substitute for Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Take the direct road to Nature's fount of health, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; you will then be on safe ground. Always ask for Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.



MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS WINDOW SHOW TERMS ARE NOW AVAILABLE



Apply for Illustrated Particulars to

NEWBALL & MASON LTD. - NOTTINGHAM

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CERTIFICATE AWARDED IN RESPECT OF
"DORSELLA" MILK FOOD

ENGLISH DRIED MILK

Enquiries are solicited for the following:

FULL CREAM "DORSELLA" DRIED MILK
HALF CREAM
SEPARATED "PARAGON"
CASUMEN, SOLUBLE MILK PROTEID
SWEETWHEY, CRYSTALS or POWDER
KENCREAM FOR PUPPIES
UNITA (Dorsella and Casumen)
DRIED BUTTERMILK

Supplied in Bulk, Tins or Cartons

Quotations and samples gladly sent on request.

PRIDEAUX'S, LTD.,
MOTCOMBE, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET
Telephone : Shaftesbury 4

Success Story *True*

HORLICK'S as a product has long stood right at the head of its class. You know that already. But Horlick's has done more than that. It has harnessed the forces of advertising and created a mighty selling machine which sends the Horlick's message surging across the country as regularly and irresistibly as the tides of the sea. Perhaps you think this last bit high-falutin? All right, then – we'll examine the facts in cold blood.

TAKE the Press campaigns for a start. They are the most important. It does not matter which national daily you happen to take — you're bound to know the clever drawings and dialogues telling the Horlick's story in dramatic real-life form. (Incidentally the "News of the World" and "The People" will both carry Horlick's advertising in future, increasing the advertisements published by many millions.) Then, of course, there are the magazines. . . .

Turn on your wireless. There's the Horlick's story again.

Then there is the cinema. Horlick's are now producing films in colour, riotously funny puppet cartoons, made by Georges Pal, world-famous in this new technique. You'll see them soon in your own cinema.

★ ★ ★

These are the more important facts about Horlick's advertising. Are you getting your full share of benefit? Are your stocks kept up and your windows and counter alive with display material to link you up with these nation-wide campaigns? Think it over.

JACKSON-CROCKATT
PATENT
PACKING MACHINES
FOR ALL POWDER MATERIALS
Various types for Powders and Plastics



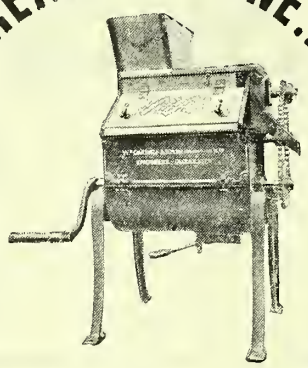
"JUNIOR 45" PACKING MACHINE
with washable stainless steel hopper.
Quickly dismantled for cleaning.

For Packing—To uniform density, Face Powder, Toilet Powder, Maclean's Powder, Magnesia, Curry Powder, etc.

Self-Contained Motor Drive

J. G. JACKSON & CROCKATT Ltd.
***Engineers,* DARNLEY STREET, GLASGOW, S.1**

A GREAT MACHINE...



...This little
GARDNER
SIFTER & MIXER
For the Chemist & Druggist

Can be supplied for hand or power drive. Capacity 15 lbs per mixing.
It differs only in size from the larger machines which are made in capacities of up to 20 tons.

Wm. GARDNER & SONS (Gloucester) Ltd.
Bristol Road, Gloucester Telephone: 2288
London: 19 Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, W.C.1 Telephone: Chancery 7347

English
Filter
POSTLIP
Papers

SQUARES
CIRCLES
FOLDED
ROLLS

WHITE
GREY
PLAIN
ANTIQUE
EMBOSSED
CRINKLED

SAMPLES
FREE

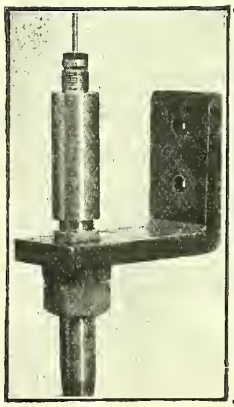
PURE ENGLISH FILTERING Nos 53 Mill POSTLIP MILLS

Postlip Filterings are stocked by all the leading Wholesale Laboratory Dealers.

Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd
Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.

F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES) Ltd.
SHOPFITTERS & SHOPFRONT BUILDERS
175/9 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1
Telephone . Clerkenwell 1782/3
are offering for sale, at competitive prices, an extensive and exceptionally full range of Chemists' Fittings, Second-hand and New.

Specialists in all forms of
derris *for insecticides etc.*
BUGGÉ'S INSECTICIDES LTD.
SITTINGBOURNE KENT.
Tas/Bu 75



SPRINKLER BOTTLES
Automatic Rinsing

Can be connected to the town's water supply by metal or india rubber hose pipe.

By merely passing the month of the bottle over the jet and pressing the bottle downwards water is automatically sprayed into the bottle. The water completely drains away from the bottle as it is withdrawn.

Further particulars may be obtained from the makers:—

The THOMAS HILL
Engineering Co. (HULL), Ltd.
9 PARK LANE, STEPNEY, HULL



SURE Demand GOOD Profits

There is always a good demand for Sherley's Dog and Cat Foods and Medicines. They are extensively advertised, and Trade Terms are generous with special extra discounts of 2½% discount on £2 parcels plus a further 5% for window display. Excellent range of Show Material supplied Free.

See you hold ample stocks of Sherley's

Tonic & Condition Powders
Worm Capsules & Powders
Canker Lotion & Powder
Cough Tablets — Fit Tablets
Skincure — Insect Powder
Formalin Soap — Shampoo
Lactol and Lactol Biscuits, *etc.*

A postcard brings full particulars.

You can stock and recommend
SHERLEY PRODUCTS
with confidence because they are prepared by
FULLY QUALIFIED ANALYTICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS
under expert
VETERINARY SUPERVISION

A. F. SHERLEY AND CO., LTD.
18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1.

SHERLEY'S DOG & CAT FOODS and MEDICINES

TOWNSEND'S WINDOW BILLS

WINTER
20 WORDINGS
2 each on paper.
1 each on card.

CHRISTMAS
11 WORDINGS
on paper.

Post Free for
4/6

JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,
Chemists' Printers,
EXETER.
London Office: 29, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C. 4.



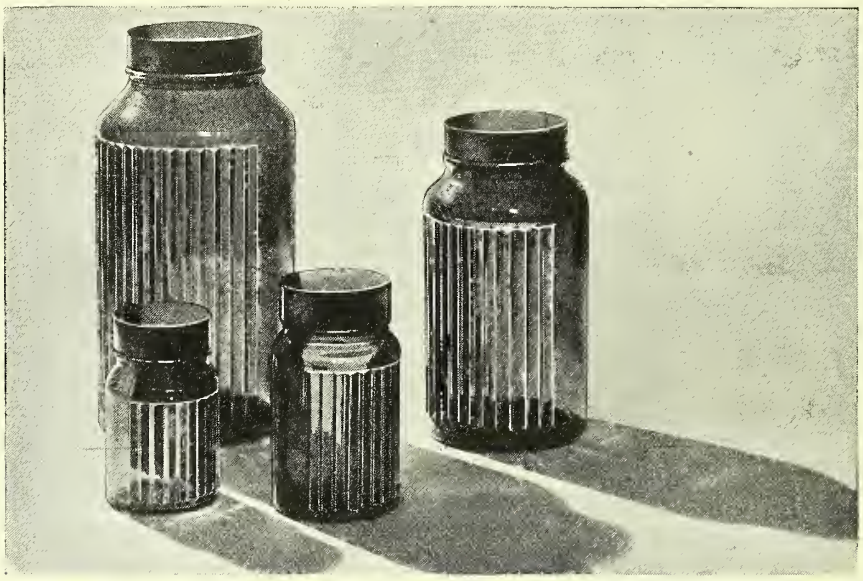
The famous "Town Talk" Liquid Silver Polish, Silver Plate Cloth, Liquid Pewter Polish, Chromium Plate Cloth, and Cut Glass Cloth, afford you five ways to a woman's purse. They are consistently advertised in women's newspapers and journals, and their qualities make them quick-selling, repeat-order lines.

Push the "Town Talk" 5, they yield a good profit and bring customers into your shop.

ORDER DIRECT OR FROM

MANCHESTER: James Woolley Sons & Co., Ltd.
LEEDS: Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd.
LEICESTER: E. H. Butler & Son.
LONDON: Brooks & Warburton, Ltd. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
LIVERPOOL: Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.

THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO., MANCHESTER, 10



RIBBED PIGMENT BOTTLES
(ACTINIC GREEN)

★

SUITABLE FOR POISONOUS PILLS, TABLETS AND POWDERS. WIDE MOUTHED, WITH MOULDED CAPS

The illustration shows a few of an attractive new line available in ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16-oz. sizes.

We are also supplying narrow- and wide-mouthed Poison Corbyns to meet the new poison regulations (Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933) which came into force on May 1st, 1936.

BEATSON, CLARK & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chemical & Medical Glass
ROTHERHAM YORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1751
B.C.10

Dried Yeast

Produced from the celebrated "D.C.L." pure culture Yeasts, obtainable in the following grades
1. *For Fermentation or Baking Purposes*
2. *For Medicinal use, in ground or powdered form*

Yeast Tablets

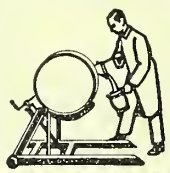
in Bottle or Bulk
1. *Live or Fermenting*
2. *Silent or Non-fermenting*

Dry Malt Extract

A kindred product to the world-renowned "D.C.L." Malt Extract

Samples and prices from
The DISTILLERS COMPANY LTD.
12 Torphichen St., EDINBURGH
or from
THE UNITED YEAST CO. LTD.
LONDON, BRISTOL, BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE

FOYLES
Twopenny Libraries
Full particulars of this profitable sideline from :
Foyles Libraries Ltd., 119-125 Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.2
Telephone : Gerrard 5660 (12 lines)



MONOPOL CASK AND DRUM ELEVATOR AND TIPPLER (patented). Elevates and turns vessels without effort. No loss. No mishaps. (5
HARRY HEYMANN LTD.
COATES TERRACE, MANCHESTER RD., BRADFORD, YORKS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
PROTECTED AT HOME AND ABROAD
BOOKLET GRATIS
REGINALD W. BARKER & Co.
56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.
Telephone City 5140



FOR BETTER BOTTLES -better see BARNETT!
SPECIALISTS IN TOILET BOTTLES
WHOLESALE ONLY
JACK L. BARNETT, LTD.
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS. Telephone: 28004/5

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

THE ANNUAL

DINNER DANCE

will be held at the

CRITERION RESTAURANT

PICCADILLY CIRCUS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th

Dinner 7 for 7.30. Dancing till 2 a.m.

OLD CYANIDE TICKETS 9/6

Apply to : 361 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W.9

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Principal—H. LUCAS, Ph.C., F.C.S.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SUCCESS"

This College affords systematic instruction in the subjects for the **Preliminary Scientific and Qualifying Examinations.**

New Courses start early in October.

Revision Courses start April, July and October; fee £10 . 10 . 0 for 3 months.

"Once a Week" classes (Part I) are held each Wednesday 2-8.30 p.m.; fee £2 . 2 . 0 per term.

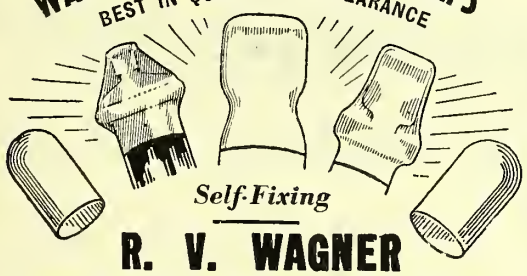
For all particulars, prospectus, etc., apply THE PRINCIPAL—

186 CLAPHAM RD., LONDON, S.W.9. Phone : REL. 2037

NOW BRITISH MADE

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS

BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



Self-Fixing

R. V. WAGNER

33 BROOKE ST., LONDON, E.C.1 *Tel. Holborn 5090*

TAPERED, PYRAMID, DOMED AND FLANGE **CORKS**

COMPOSITION AND BAKELITE

STOPPERS

THE MOST COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY

MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS, LTD.

12/18 ABBEY ST., TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

Telegrams: MUNDETCOMP, BERM, LONDON *Telephone:* HOP 2043-4-5



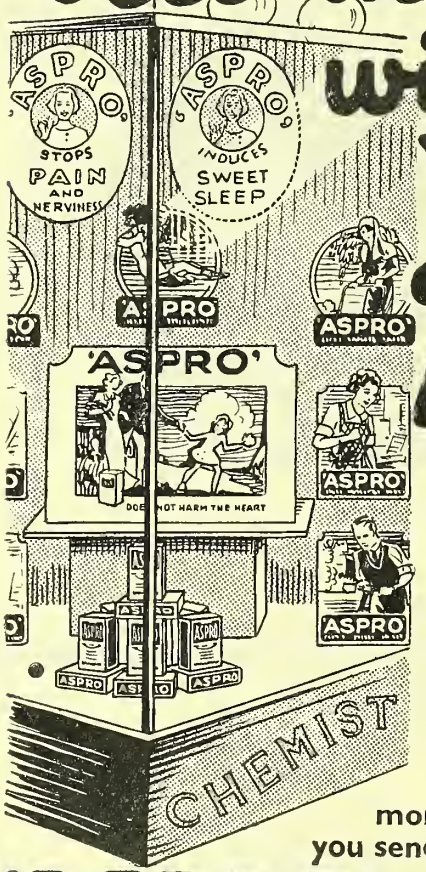
Designers & Makers of Quality Glassware for Perfumery.

ESTABLISHED 1878

WOOD BROS. GLASS Co LIMITED

BARNSLEY ENGLAND

Tell them in your window that YOU stock 'ASPRO'



When you put 'ASPRO' advertising matter in your window you attract customers to your shop. Your general sales benefit. Remember, large space 'ASPRO' Advertisements are carried several times monthly by over three hundred papers, with a total circulation of over 32,000,000. You get your share in the sales activity created by this advertising when you show 'ASPRO' advertising material — just as if you spent a proportionate amount of money on the advertising yourself. We suggest you send for an 'ASPRO' display to-day. Remember,

'ASPRO' ADVERTISING produces the customers 'ASPRO' DISPLAYS bring them in

use these 'ASPRO' aids to SALES

CHEMISTS ENVELOPES AND BAGS

Kristal Envelopes 2/6 per 1,000.
Grease proof 2 oz. bags 1/- per 1,000.
Cash with order



WINDOW STICKERS



GIANT CARTON



'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Made in England by
ASPRO LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS.
Telephone: Slough 608

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

'ASPRO' REG. TRADE MARK

AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE 'ASPRO' BONUS

BONUS ON 5's & 10's
One gross order ... Bonus 1 dozen packets
Half gross order ... Bonus ½ dozen packets
Half gross of either size is the minimum order accepted for bonus purposes

BONUS ON 27's
One Gross order ... Bonus 2 dozen packets
Half Gross order ... Bonus 1 dozen packets
Quarter Gross order Bonus ½ dozen packets
Quarter gross is the minimum quantity

NO BONUS ON 60's

BONUS CONDITIONS—
The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices.

[52/36]

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

NOVEMBER 14, 1936

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are PREPAID, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

BUSINESSES WANTED and for DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET and FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS for SALE and AGENCIES—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

LEGAL NOTICES, TENDERS, AUCTIONS, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column). (Box No., 1/- extra.)

MISCELLANEOUS (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/- for 60 words: 1/- for every additional 10 words or less. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—**Twopence** per word, minimum 2/-. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

REPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS—1/- per line; 3 lines 2/6.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines). *Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."*

CLOSING FOR PRESS

must reach us not later than FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING

All advertisements intended for insertion in this Supplement

ORRIDGE & CO.

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1846 *Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477*

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION

We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—CROYDON (NEAR).—Good Class Family Retail Business for sale owing to retirement of Vendor; in present hands nearly 20 years; takings last year £2,134; Accountant's figures; double fronted shop, very nicely fitted and well stocked; excellent living accommodation, garage, etc.; long lease; price £1,650 all at, or £600 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

2.—EALING (NEAR).—General Retail Business, recently established; rapidly increasing turnover, present rate £40 per week plus Panel; beautifully fitted shop, very well stocked; excellent flat over; price £1,250 all at, or valuation terms entertained; family reasons for disposal.

3.—STREATHAM (NEAR).—Old-established Business for sale; turnover last year over £1,750; handsomely fitted shop, very well stocked; stock and fixtures worth about £825; rent £110 per annum; sublet £84 per annum; long lease; further details on application.

4.—BATTERSEA (DEATH VACANCY).—General Retail Business offering scope for increase; net profit £5–£6 per week; new lease will be granted at £65 per annum; ample stock and fixtures; price £450 all at or near offer.

5.—HENDON.—Compact double-fronted main road Pharmacy with sub-Post Office; net profit £200 per annum; excellent modern living accommodation with bathroom; room for garage; fixtures worth about £200; good, clean stock; price £500 all at; ill-health reason for disposal.

6.—NORTH KENSINGTON.—Working-class Business with Panel; net profit £250 per annum approximately; scope for increase; comprehensive stock; rent £1 per week; very long Lease; price all at £550.

7.—VICTORIA (NEAR).—Good Middle-class Business with increasing turnover; takings last year £1,514; mahogany fixtures; clean, saleable stock; price £700 all at; Vendor leaving Pharmacy.

8.—HAMMERSMITH (NEAR).—High Class Retail Business situate in unique position; turnover for year last completed £1,600; this year shows considerable increase; stock and fixtures worth £700–£750; price £950–£1,000 all at or valuation terms entertained.

9.—WATFORD (DEATH VACANCY).—Neglected Business situate in good position; turnover present rate £15–£16 per week; excellent profits; nice living accommodation over; long Lease; price £450 or near offer; part payment terms entertained; must be sold forthwith.

10.—LONDON, W.2.—Middle-class Business with Panel (over £300 per annum); net profit to managing proprietor about £500 per annum; Chartered Accountants' figures; stock and fixtures worth £700; price £1,150 all at or £450 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

11.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Medium-class Business with increasing turnover, this year should be about £1,700; very good profits; nice living accommodation; price to include stock, fixtures, lease, goodwill and some household fittings £1,000.

12.—BOURNEMOUTH (RETIREMENT VACANCY).—Old-established Business making an average net profit of over £5 per week; very valuable lease; stock and fixtures worth about £450; in order to sell without delay the Vendor is asking no premium and will accept an inclusive offer of £450.

13.—EAST MIDLANDS.—General Retail Business; turnover about £2,000 per annum; gross profit over 40 per cent.; old-established; stock worth about £500; good living accommodation with three bedrooms; rent £70 per annum; price £1,250 all at or valuation terms entertained.

14.—LIVERPOOL.—For sale owing to ill health; General Retail Business in good position; takings exceed £1,500 per annum; gross profit over 33⅓ per cent.; mahogany fixtures; stock worth about £550; nice living accommodation over with garage; property can be purchased for £950; price of business £975 or near offer.

15.—SOUTH WALES.—Family Retail Business for sale; old-established; takings about £2,000 per annum; audited accounts; net profit £450 per annum; heavy stock; attractive fixtures; nice house with bathroom; Vendor is anxious to sell and will accept the first reasonable offer.

16.—KENT (FEW MILES OUT).—General Retail Business with Panel and Wine Licence; takings £1,100–£1,200 per annum; net profit about £330 per annum; living accommodation; rent £78 per annum; price £850 or near offer or valuation terms entertained.

17.—BEDFORDSHIRE.—Good-class Business with Private Dispensing connexion; Rexall Agency; takings under management exceed £1,500 per annum; rent £78 per annum; stock and fixtures worth £700–£750; Vendor prepared to accept an equitable sum for goodwill, stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation.

18.—YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—Good-class Business with increasing turnover; returns average £18 per week at present; handsomely fitted shop, very well stocked; fixtures alone worth £350; stock to suit purchaser; rent at present £80 per annum; held on lease; price valuation of stock and fixtures only; Vendor leaving Pharmacy.

19.—MIDDLESEX (FEW MILES OUT).—General Retail Business with modern freehold property for sale; takings nearly £1,100 per annum; fixtures by Maws; good, clean, saleable stock; property alone worth £1,800, but Vendor is prepared to accept an all in figure for goodwill, stock, fixtures and freehold of £1,950; alternatively a lease may be granted.

20.—WARWICKSHIRE.—Light Retail Business at present run as a Drug Store; scope for increasing the turnover; takings last year £1,073; gross profit £438; rent £100 per annum; price to include lease, goodwill, stock and fixtures £700; stock alone worth £600.

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) CHANNEL ISLANDS.—An attractive proposition may be for sale shortly, and we invite correspondence from chemists who are likely to be interested with a view to possible purchase; the price required will be fairly substantial, as the business carries a heavy stock, but there is scope for considerable further increase; please supply bankers' references.

(C2) CRICKLEWOOD (NEAR).—Progressive middle-class business, situated in growing area; increasing turnover, now at the rate of approximately £2,500 per annum; modern flat above with garage; new 21-year lease will be granted; present net profit to owner-proprietor approximately £500 per annum; genuine reason for selling; for a quick sale will accept £450 for lease and goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation (total approximately £1,350); exceptional opportunity.

(C3) HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Pharmacy, situated amid very pleasant surroundings; turnover approximately £2,600 per annum; there is another business of a different character also under the same ownership, which could be acquired, or may be separately disposed of; the combined annual returns exceed £5,000; reasonable rental which includes living accommodation; price of whole approximately £3,500 or for the chemist's business only, by negotiation.

(C4) WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—Established City business; turnover for last financial year, £1,946; gross profit, £849; rent £175; good scope for further development; reasonable purchase price as proprietor is taking over a position outside pharmacy, and wishes, in consequence, to sell as quickly as possible.

(C5) BEDFORDSHIRE TOWN.—Two businesses, preferably for sale jointly, but separate transactions may be considered; present returns approximately £37 and £27 per week respectively; both rapidly increasing; good living accommodation in one instance, the other premises being lock-up; reasouable prices; further details to genuine enquirers upon application.

(C6) NORTHANTS (IMPORTANT CITY).—Proprietor having left the pharmacy profession, a well-situated business with a very valuable side-line, and which offers scope for considerable further devclopment under personal proprietorship, can be acquired at a low figure for a quick transaction; part of purchase money could remain; temporary management with a view to succession entertained, and any reasonable suggestion considered; further particulars upon application.

(C7) KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (NEAR).—Good-class business (lock-up) showing steadily increasing returns, at present at the rate of approximately £1,200 per annum; rent £50; rates approximately £15; no Sunday or half-holiday duty; price approximately £550, to include stock £250.

(C8) COLCHESTER (NEAR).—Drug store occupying prominent position in main shopping thoroughfare; fitted in old country style; turnover for last financial year, £1,042; rent £50; sub-let £52; good scope for further increase; price £300, part of which might remain.

(C9) NORTH STAFFS.—Unopposed village business, with some agricultural trade; increasing turnover, which for the last financial year amounted to £1,311; living accommodation with bathroom; reut and rates approximately £60; price £650 all-at, but first reasonable offer will be accepted, as a quick sale is desired.

(C10) LEICESTER.—Old-cstablished lock-up pharmacy, occupying prominent position in busy thoroughfare; present returns upwards of £1,500 per annum, with scope for considerable further increase; reasonable rental and purchase price.

(C11) CHESHIRE.—Middle-class business with definite scope and prospects for considerable further development; present returns at the rate of approximately £1,250 per annum, and steadily increasing, despite the fact that the owner is already partly retired; rent £70; price £600, including stock approximately £300.

(C12) MIDDLESBROUGH.—Established unopposed business with excellent house above; net profit for last financial year, £300; rent and rates, £71; price about £275 all-at, representing the approximate value of stock and fixtures only, part might remain.

(C13) LIVERPOOL.—Pharmacy, with living accommodation, offering excellent scope and opportunities, if fully exploited; this has not been possible uuder the present ownership, owing to continued ill-health; present returns small (approximately £16 per week), but are capable of early increase; rent £52 per annum; price about £400, representing estimated value of stock and fixtures only. Offers considered, and part might remain.

(C14) EAST END.—Good profit-earning business, which has been in the hands of the present family for the past 38 years; turnover for last financial year, £2,171; gross profit £989; property can be purchased, or a lease may be considered at a reasonable rental; living accommodation with bathrooms; price by negotiation.

(C15) KENTON.—Recently established middle-class business with sub-post office situated in growing residential area; no near opposition; present returns approximately £20 per week, plus post office salary; low rental, after allowing for sub-let; long lease, which also restricts further opposition; reasonable purchase price.

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3.—ESSEX (market town).—Good-class Country Retail, with Optics; returns average £1,675, excellent profits; low rent; long lease; central position; well-fitted and stocked; owner leaving trade; price £1,300 or close offer.

4.—HERTS (Death Vacancy).—Light General Retail; in main-road position, busy town; returns last year £880; neglected; can be doubled; house attached; stock and fixtures worth £450; price for early sale £500.

5.—SLOUGH (Near).—Unopposed Light Country Business; under female management; turnover £875; scope for increase; main-road position; low rent; price £350.

6.—KENT (few miles out).—Light Cash Retail with N.H.I.; returns £1,100; net profit £374; rent and rates £48; house attached; stock worth about £300; price £500 or close offer.

7.—RAMSGATE.—Light General Retail; showing steady increase; turnover about £1,000; profits good; modern house; stock worth £350; price £500 or close offer.

8.—HAMMERSMITH (near).—Old-established Good Family Retail; in unique position; returns £2,800, with scope for increase; attractive modern up-to-date pharmacy, with flat over; price £2,000; further details on receipt of references.

9.—LONDON, W.2.—Light Cash Retail with good Panel; in main-road position; returns under manager £1,900, net profit over £500; audited accounts; long lease; price £1,150 or valuation terms arranged; recommended.

10.—LONDON (Surrey Suburb).—Old-established Business, with Post Office; returns £800, plus P.O. salary, £132; net profit £375; rent £45, including house; price £500 or best offer; stock reduced to suit purchaser.

11.—WIMBLEDON.—Light Suburban Retail; in good position; returns approach £1,000, good profits; books properly kept; nice house; low rent; fully stocked; price £625 or near offer.

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BLACKPOOL.—Old-established Drug Stores, Herbs, etc.; lock-up; central position; Kodak Agency; average yearly turnover round £1,400; great scope for Qualified man; owner other interests; inclusive price £675; other details to genuine buyers at interview only; no agents. 159/13, Office of this Paper.

CROYDON (Main Road).—Small sound Business for disposal; family reasons; long lease; small outgoings; good living accommodation, part could be let off; garden and garage; Ucal and Kodak Agencies; easily worked; nicely fitted and well stocked; moderate price. Full particulars from 159/2, Office of this Paper.

LEICESTER.—Good Middle-class Pharmacy for sale; premises occupy good position; returns last year £1,265, gross profit £503; stock about £375; price all at £700; genuine reason for disposal. 159/51, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Modern Pharmacy; beautifully fitted; attractive front; in rapidly growing good-class neighbourhood; present returns under manager £23 weekly, steadily increasing; capable of rapid and considerable increase under efficient personal control; scope for Optics; no opposition; price for business, stock, fixtures and goodwill, £650; property £1,600. Further particulars 159/25, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Old-established Business; recently neglected; well-fitted; corner shop; good living accommodation, could be sublet; excellent opportunity for young Qualified man with limited capital willing to work; lease granted at reasonable rental; good comprehensive stock; all-in price £350; no offers 159/16, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Splendid opportunity for Qualified man; old-established Pharmacy (1867); now run successfully as a Drug Stores; price asked very low; a genuine bargain; sound reasons for disposal. D. & P. and Kodak Agency; splendid opening for N.H.I. Dispeusing. 159/53, Office of this Paper.

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MIDDLE-CLASS Dispensing Business, occupying main position in thickly populated area; has done over £40 per week; audited accounts since 1926; £200 deposit will secure, and weekly payments by arrangements; please forward stamped addressed envelope for replies. 159/23, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist-Optician Business for Sale; near Bolton; comprises shop and living accommodation, with garage; situated on main road; Kodak and Selo Agencies; turnover £1,200; rent £40; rates £23; long lease granted, with option to purchase premises; low price for quick sale. Apply Chaloner, Southholme, Laverton Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

£150 ALL AT for quick sale; attractive Drug Store, Essex High Road; rent 25s. per week inclusive; 2 rooms and scullery; electric light and gas; a snip for Qualified or Unqualified; good scope for Optics. Write 160/7, Office of this Paper.

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CHEMIST requires to purchase immediately for cash sound Middle-class Business; turnover approximately £2,000 per annum or with scope for increase. In reply give full details, which will be treated in confidence, to "Chemist," 45 Park Road, Chiswick. 'Phone: Chiswick 3241.

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WORTHING.—Situated in only shopping centre in district serving vast and fast-expanding residential area; main London Road; bus route; opportunity for enterprising Chemist; £1,300 freehold, with accommodation, to complete parade. Apply Jeffery Houses, Ltd., 26 Chapel Road, Worthing.

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CHEMIST.—Splendid opening in block nearing completion, Goodmayes; exclusive position; literally surrounded by houses away from competition; good shop with two-floor flat above; £100 a year to start. Apply to owner, Mr. H. H. Dartnall, High Stone, Leytonstone.

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EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity for Chemist and Druggist in parade of shops at corner of Edgware Road and North Circular Road; thousands pass daily to and from houses, factories and greyhound racing track; very reasonable rentals. For full particulars apply The Morris Development Co., Ltd., 130 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W.1. Telephones: Mayfair 3378 and 4221.

GROWING DISTRICTS—GLOWING PROSPECTS.—An excellent position is available for Chemist and Druggist's Business at each of the following estates; Orpington, Hayes and Eltham, S.E.9, in important self-contained shopping centres; each shop complete with spacious self-contained modern flat over; to let or for sale; reasonable trade restrictions; shop front included. Write at once to 290/527, Office of this Paper.

OPENING FOR CHEMIST.—Harlow, Essex, 21 miles London; centre growing town, £4,000; large additional shopping population, supporting 3 Doctors, but only 1 Chemist; excellent opportunity for efficient Chemist and Optician; spacious modern double-fronted shop, with large room, yard, conveniences, etc.; £65 per annum; 21 years' lease; option at 7 and 14 years; 20 years to run; lease and fixtures £20. Enquiries Hatfield Heath Bakery, Bishop's Stortford.

OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to establish a Business in a well-developed and rapidly growing district near Hounslow; only four shops now left on a Parade which occupies a commanding main-road corner position; a Chemist is urgently needed by the district and should be instantly successful; the accommodation comprises large sales shop and a self-contained flat above of four good rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; the rent is £125 per annum exclusive on lease. Apply to John Allsop, Sole Agent, 433 Great West Road, Hounslow. Tel.: Hounslow 2620.

TO BE LET.—A shop situated at Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk; population 2,000; ideal site for Chemists' shop. For further particulars and rental apply E. Jackson, Estate Agent, Ormskirk. Telephone: 163.

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Particulars as to description and quantities of the goods which it is probable will be required and Forms of Tender may be obtained upon application (accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope) to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

Sealed and endorsed Tenders must be sent to the Clerk of the County Council on or before the first post on Saturday, November 28, 1936. The County Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. TWEEDALE MEABY,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall,
Nottingham.

November 9, 1936.

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AMERICAN SALES EXECUTIVE (Chemist) intimately acquainted with large hospital institutions, miscellaneous manufacturers, wholesalers, and public utilities' buyers, would entertain a proposition to represent exclusively a reliable, established British or European firm in the U.S. and Canada. Any mutually desirable arrangement; Philadelphia or New York office; highest credentials; bond if necessary. Write fully to 144/17, Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—Experienced Salesman leaving shortly for Ceylon wishes to take suitable Agencies; first-class references available. Peter Hobé, Ornan Court, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

NATIONAL Distributors who wish for an exclusive Agency for Chemists to market Hall's Mentho-Lyptus Tablets and other medicated lines. Apply Hall Brothers (Whitefield), Ltd., Whitefield, near Manchester.

PATENTS.

NO. 407,559 "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PHIALS."—The Owners of the above patent are desirous of arranging by licence or otherwise on reasonable terms for the manufacture and commercial development of the invention. For particulars address in the first instance to Herbert Haddan & Co., 31 and 32 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 398218, relating to "A Process for Producing Valuable Derivatives from Phenols," desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the grant of Licences to manufacture under royalty. Enquiries to be addressed to D. Young & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, 11 and 12 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

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J.C.Q.O. OPTICIAN desires to gain business experience in London, S.W.; two or three evenings weekly; own equipment; 2 years' Refraction Hospital; enquiries invited. Apply "C. C. G.," 67 Bedford Road, S.W.4.

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BRIGHTON.—Competent Lady Assistant required; reliable Dispenser; usual duties, Counter and Stock, and able to keep accounts; must be of pleasant disposition; qualification not essential if otherwise competent. Replies to 159/18, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Unqualified Assistant for branch shop. Apply, giving full particulars, to F. H. Moss, M.P.S., 120 Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

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KENSINGTON.—High-class Family Dispensing Business has a vacancy for Improver or Junior, lady or gentleman. Apply with usual particulars, age and wage expected (essential) to "Opportunity," 159/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Elderly or middle-aged Chemist required as locum for about 6 or 7 weeks, or possibly a permanency; must have personality and be of good address; able to converse freely on general ailments; very light duties; moderate salary. State full particulars, etc., 159/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant required for Family Business; must be experienced in Dispensing and Window-dressing and well recommended; state full details of experience, age, height and salary expected; enclose photo if convenient; applications not answered in 7 days respectfully declined. 159/1, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Unqualified Assistant (26 to 36); in addition to being a reliable Dispenser, must have a pleasing Counter manner and should possess a first-class knowledge of Window Display; state full particulars and wage required. P.C.B. 223/3, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Assistant required for Suburban Business, 25 miles from London; young; good Window-dresser; to commence December 1. Write, stating full particulars, age and salary required, to 159/35, Office of this Paper.

A VACANCY occurs in a high-class South Suburban Chemists for a young lady Toilet Assistant; a temporary position is offered at first, but if the applicant chosen proves satisfactory a permanency may be expected. Write, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to Simnett, Chemist, 128 High Street, Beckenham, or Telford Court, Streatham.

ASSISTANT required for fortnight, December 11 to 24; lady or gentleman; used to good-class business. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Matthews, 111 Elm Grove, Southsea, Hants.

CAPABLE Qualified Chemist required for South Coast; undertake Dispensing, Window-dressing, Stock, Counter and usual duties in modern shop; smart appearance (under 45); give full particulars first letter, reference, salary, etc.; applications not answered 7 days respectfully declined. 159/21, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED Chemist requires young, keen Qualified Manager for new branch shop; moderate salary plus commission to commence. Reply, stating age, height, experience and references, to 158/2, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATE Vacancy, Manchester (near); young Qualified Manager required, to live on premises; must be energetic, dependable, and thoroughly competent. State age, salary required and full particulars, S. Gafan, 11 Crofts Bank Road, Urmston.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver required immediately. Reply, stating age, experience, salary required, when disengaged and enclosing photograph to: Messrs. W. Bates & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, 50 Oxford Street, Southampton.

JUNIOR Unqualified Assistant (male), at once; good Dispensing and Counter experience necessary; energetic. Apply, stating age, height and experience, to H. H. Cuthhert, 3 Station Parade, Shortlands, Kent.

LADY Assistant; experienced; used to quick Counter trade; able to Dress Windows. Apply H. Amherst, 16A The Broadway, Ilford Lane, Ilford.

LADY Pharmacist; Dispensing, with occasional Counter; another lady on staff; smart shop with modern improvements; in working-class locality, London suhurh; applicant must he quick, accurate and neat worker; permanency if suitable; state full experience and salary required; no stamped envelope, please. Leonard Matthews, 25 High Street, Wanstead, Essex.

LADY, Unqualified; commence immediately; Counter, Dispensing; particulars (experience, salary, reference); permanency "H. B.," 56 Mile End Road, London, E.1. (Stepney Green 4070.)

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for Experienced Qualified Dispenser. Apply, 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

LIVE Manager (between 40 and 50) wanted to take sole charge of small neglected business in agricultural district near King's Lynn; only those used to country need apply; small salary to start; live in; good home. 158/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; part time; every evening and Saturday all day; no Sunday duty. Write, stating age, salary required and full particulars, to 159/41, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

REQUIRED immediately, smart young Lady Assistant; Dispensing, Drug Counter, and good-class Toilet Departments; kindly give full particulars of experience, age, height, etc., when at liberty, and approximate salary; interview. Bruce, Chemist, Westcliff-on-Sea.

REQUIRED.—(1) Unqualified Chemist with Optical qualifiation and first-class experience, and (2) Unqualified Chemist Assistant for high-class Pharmacy. Apply 158/17, Office of this Paper.

TAYLORS DISPENSING CHEMISTS have several vacancies for Unqualified Assistants in the London area. Apply, giving full details, to Retail Staff Manager, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, male, for working-class shop in good-class town (Kent); knowledge of Optics an advantage; living accommodation available. Details of age, height, experience and salary to 158/8, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, experienced Young Lady for busy Perfumery and Toilet Counter wanted at once for North Finchley district; best references essential; permanent. 'Phone Hillside 1188 or write Philpott, 2A Park Parade, N.12.

YOUNG Lady required for Counter, good-class business, Amersham-on-Hill; state experience, age and salary required. J. M. Hughes, 7 High Street, High Wycombe.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant wanted for Middle-class Suburban Business. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, including age and salary required, to Peters, 186 Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

YOUNG Unqualified Assistant required (outdoors) at once; good Dispensing experience essential. Apply, giving references and salary required, to E. W. Geary, 261 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

WHOLESALE.

LARGE FIRM OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS invite applications for the post of **WORKS CHEMIST AND GENERAL FACTORY MANAGER.** Applicants must be fully qualified and must have practical factory experience of manufacturing and packing, etc., of Pharmaceutical Products to Chemists, Grocers and Small Shops.

APPLICANTS MUST BE CAPABLE OF INTRODUCING NEW PACKS, AND NEW LINES FOR THIS MARKET.

This is an excellent opportunity, but the post calls for man of ability and experience in this trade. Applications in confidence. Our present staff have been notified of this advertisement. Will applicants please give the fullest particulars of experience, state present firm and rate of remuneration required.

Reply: MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, c/o ADDLESHAW, SONS & LATHAM, SOLICITORS, NORFOLK ST., MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED House requires Representative to call upon Hospitals, Medical Men and Dentists in the South-Western Counties; applicants should give full particulars of their past experience, stating age and whether car available. Reply in first instance to 290/521, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Permanent, progressive and highly remunerative position is open for a Representative with good connexion amongst Retail and Wholesale Chemists; nationally advertised line. State age, experience, if engaged at present (no reference will be taken up until after interview), if possessing car (make and h.p.), details of journeys, number of calls, etc. Information in strict confidence to 291/539, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager required; must have good experience of Trade Advertising, but knowledge of Medical Propaganda also an advantage; progressive position. Full details of experience, etc., hy letter only to Hoffmann-La Roche, 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13.

EXPERIENCED Pill Coater required for Manufacturing Chemists in S.E. London. Write, stating salary required and full particulars to 290/529, Office of this Paper.

EXCELLENT Side-line.—Manufacturers require Live Representatives in London, South-East and East Coast, Birmingham and district, Lancashire and Cheshire, and West of England, with connexions among Photographic Dealers and Chemists, to carry exceptionally good line at popular price; applicants must give fullest particulars. 291/544, Office of this Paper.

FOREMAN required to take charge of a Large-scale Manufacturing Process and supervise Packing Staff; extensive Pharmaceutical knowledge is not necessary provided applicant has experience of Filling, Capping and Labelling Machines and of Steam Processes; permanent situation in London; good references essential. Write 291/541, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist (aged 25-35) knowledge of vaccines essential, required in laboratory of old-established manufacturing Chemists and Druggists in London; permanent position with good prospects for smart man who is prepared to accept a small salary until he has shown adaptability, initiative and common sense. Replies to 291/538, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, preferably Qualified, young, required at once for old-established London Wholesale Chemists; Eastern and North-Eastern Counties; own car essential. Write, stating age and experience, also salary required, to 291/542, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for new foreign Hormone Preparation against Debility and a purely Vegetable Remedy for Arterio-sclerosis. The preparations are especially suited for mail order business; competitive prices; highest profits granted; manager is staying in London for the week. P.C.B. 223/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in most districts, calling on Chemists and Hairdressers. Full particulars to the Kraska Co., Ltd., 65 Portobello Road, London, W.11.

YOUNG Man wanted for Manufacturing Chemist, Midlands, with experience of mixing "Wets" and "Dries," Tablets, etc.; state experience, age and salary required. 291/540, Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

MALAY STATES; Junior Assistant (Qualified) required, with Optical qualification and experience; single; age about 25 years; second-class passage out and home; excellent prospects for right man. Apply by letter only to Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, London, E.1, with copies of references.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Wanted, Qualified Male Assistant, with Diploma and practical experience in Optics; young; single; good appearance and address; accurate worker and good Salesman; satisfactory Dispensing and Counter experience; 4 years' agreement; second-class passage paid, with half salary during voyage; commencing salary £330 per annum, increasing £30 annually for remainder of engagement, with bonus on satisfactory completion. Apply, with full particulars, photo and copies of references, to P.C.B. 223/5, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.—Experienced Assistant; full or part time; Dispensing, Counter, Window, Prescribing, Photography. Harries, 31 Prince's Square, S.E.11.

A.A. Lady Dispenser (Hall), with good experience, seeks post; whole or half time; Secretarial duties. Miss P, 25 Hill Rise. Rickmansworth, Herts.

A.A.—QUALIFIED (24); Manager or Assistant; all-round experience, including Managerial, London, Provinces, seaside; excellent references; recommended present employer; free November 28. Bolton, 48 Haywards Road, Haywards Heath.

A.A.—QUALIFIED (26); tall; good appearance; excellent all-round experience, including Optics; good references; free immediately; energetic, live man; Manager or Assistant. "Chemist," 139 Archway Road, N.6.

ASSISTANT; good all-round; Dispensing, Counter, etc.; 16 years last refereuce; Unqualified; locum or permanency. Stevens, 46 Maybury Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

ASSISTANT Lady Dispenser seeks post; Hall Certificate; experienced; good, reliable worker; Brighton or near. 8 Prestonville Road, Brighton I.

ASSISTANT, tall, Unqualified, sound experience Dispensiug, Counter, seeks permanency or locum; disengaged. "Statim," 137 Turners Road, Bow, E.3.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified; locum; part time or permanency; Counter, Dispensing, Photographics; London only; disengaged. Write "C. G.," 2A Yalding Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified; tall; sound experience in all branches; whole or part time; London area. "Reliable," 159/37, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (27), Unqualified; all-round experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; London preferred. "Advertiser," 44 Turneville Road, W.14.

ASSISTANT (29), Unqualified; 14 years' all-round experience Counter, Dispensing, Photographics; excellent references. "E. A. P.," 38 Portland Road, Hove.

ASSISTANT (30 years); first-class experience; Dispensing; Counter; active; single, Unqualified. Station, 98 Lockwood Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield.

CHEMIST, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged November 16, desires management; locum; London or Provinces; reasonable salary. "Chemist," 46 Buckley Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

COMPETENT Lady Dispenser (21) (Hall) desires post with Doctor or Chemist. Apply Miss Lutton, Yocking's Gate, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

DISENGAGED; locum or relief; any period; town or country; highest references; reasonable terms. "Chemicus," 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

EVENINGS OR LATE DUTY.—Qualified; 5 years' West-End experience; conscientious, capable; excellent references. P.C.B. 223/14, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser, thorough knowledge of Pharmacy, accustomed to high-class business, desires permanency in London; disengaged; tall; interview. "T. H.," 40 Woodfield Drive, Gidea Park, nr. Romford, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Manager desires change, used to Control and high-class West End business, seeks responsible position; shortly disengaged. "M.P.S.," P.C.B. 223/4, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Locum, England and Scotland; single; abstainer; terms moderate for winter engagement. James Lees, Beechwood, New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

F.B.O.A., WITH many years' best Pharmaceutical experience, requires change (30 years; 5 ft. 10 in.); highest references. 159/39, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) seeks post; London or Essex preferred. Miss D. Lawrence, "Wican-Croft," Hawkwell Chase, Hockley, Essex.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

LADY, Qualified, requires 4 days a week work or locum; thorough general experience. "Pharmacist," 220 Portsdown Road, W.9.

LOCUM or permanency in London; energetic young Pharmacist; West End training; experienced all branches; free immediately. 159/26, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (26) desires post as Manager or Assistant; high-class Dispensing and Retail experience; excellent references; free now. W. Westlake, 15 St. James Street, Okehampton, Devon.

M.P.S. (44), married, excellent managerial experience, Multiple and Private, desires permanency; Retail or Wholesale; sound references; London or near preferred; disengaged. "Chemist," 14 Gilbert Street, London, W.C.1.

M.P.S. (36) seeks vacancy as Manager; London; or will take afternoon and evening work. 291/543, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE-AGED, Qualified, open for engagement; good experience; reliable; Retail or Manufacturing. "M.P.S.," 29 Cantley Road, W.7.

NURSE-DISPENSER (Hall), requires post; good experience; part or whole time. Nurse, 12 Vambery Road, S.E.18.

PART-TIME—Evenings or Saturday and/or Sunday; Part II student; wide experience. Brunton, 13 Atherfold Road, Clapham.

PHARMACIST desires position as Manager or Superintendent in London district; elderly, active and reliable; abstainer; good references; strictly moderate salary. 145/35, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (late proprietor) desires permanency as Manager; experienced and capable of staff control and general management of business; interview desired. Flood, 84 Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.4.

PHARMACIST (22) requires a situation with a reputable Retail or Wholesale House; comprehensive Retail experience; sound education; excellent organiser; progressive views. "Friend," 106 Stanhope Drive, Horsforth, near Leeds.

QUALIFIED Chemist, Optician; splendid references; locum or permanency; available immediately; terms moderate. Chemist, 6 Duke Street, Buxton.

QUALIFIED, seeks position as manager; married; good salesman and Counter; Prescriber; Disengaged three weeks; present position seven years; well recommended. 158/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (24) desires situation; 6½ years' London experience; excellent references. "C.," 154 Brady Street Flats, E.1.

QUALIFIED (26), manager or assistant; conscientious and hard worker; quick counter and heavy dispensing; medium-class business; state salary. 157/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 8 years' experience London, country and seaside; good Dispenser, Window-dresser, Counter Salesman; reliable; capable of taking complete charge; excellent references; Photographic and Veterinary knowledge; free now. 160/2, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—London Manager (29), Welsh-speaking, desires position within 20 miles Bridgend; 4 years Managing in London; Optical experience (own apparatus). Jones, 264 Hoxton Street, London, N.1.

UNQUALIFIED (30); London, provincial, coastal experience; Salesman, Dispenser, Photographer, Laboratory and Optical Bench; good references; Clacton or district preferred; just disengaged. Neville, 3 Daisy Villas, Thoroughgood Road, Clacton.

UNQUALIFIED; 30 years' experience, mostly sole control; desires light post; good address, well educated, good counter and prescriber; at liberty December 7; remuneration, £1 10s.; drug store or small business. 157/4, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

CHEMIST (aged 30), holding position in laboratory for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, seeks similar appointment. "C," 28 Willoughby Road, Acton Vale, W.3.

DISPLAY Man, Salesman, and Designer requires situation in January; 12 years' experience Retail Pharmacy and Perfumery, etc. 159/44, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Propaganda Representative.—Experienced Man desires permanent progressive situation with established firm; educated, keen, active and determined; own car; excellent knowledge Continental Retail trade; willing go abroad; fluent French. "Cautious," 159/20, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Representative will introduce another non-competing line on commission. P.C.B. 223/2, Office of this Paper.

PROFESSIONAL AND/OR TRADE PROPAGANDA, SALES.—Responsible, healthy Representative; long and profitable experience; own car; in excellent standing with all past employers and clientele; Doctors, Chemists, Licensed, Wholesale/Retail Traders; every investigation courted. "Stability," General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

QUALIFIED Chemist, smart, gentlemanly appearance; 15 years' retail experience; wishes to represent wholesale firm for trade or medical propaganda. 158/7, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, good connexion Chemists, South-Eastern and Home Counties, requires additional line; commission and part expenses; undeniable references. 159/52, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE with live connexion in Yorkshire shortly disengaged; 20 years' experience Chemists and Doctors; own car; salary and commission. 160/4, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND and Northern England.—Fully established first-class Representative Chemist, Stores, etc., seeks post sound Proprietary firm. 159/49, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (23), desires post as outside salesman or representative; able to drive; keen, energetic; excellent references. 158/1, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

6s. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

CASH REGISTER, Modern National Model; adds and prints total; little used; reasonable. Write P. Aves, 735 High Road, E.11.

MAHOGANY Wall Case; good condition; 8 ft. high, 10 ft. long; bottom 5 glass doors, 1 ft. deep, 3 ft. high; centre 5 glass flaps; top 5 glass doors, 6 in. deep; used only 3 years; cost £45; bargain £18. "Chemist," 42 Haven Green, Ealing.

TUBE-FILLING MACHINE.—Automatic treadle, collapsible tube-filling machine; suitable for Chemist wishing to pack own creams, etc. Condition as new; cost £25, will accept half; any demonstration given. 290/528, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.
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S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool
[CHEMISTS ONLY]

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less ; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—New and Second-hand Drug Runs, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shopfitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

FOR QUICK SALE.—U-shaped Steam Heated Drying Machine, with Mixing Agitator, also similar for Gas Heating. 290/532, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Edge Runner Mill with cast-iron pan and two runners, 30 in. by 8 in. wide, also 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. Portable Stone Mills, with stones complete. 290/535 Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Large capacity Steam Heated Dryer with Internal Agitator, also Jacketed Cylindrical Mixer and Dryer 8 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter. 290/533, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Tumbling Barrel Type Mixer, mounted over Sifting Machine with Receiving Box, all mounted in wood frame. 290/530, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Two "Griveau" Mixers, wood bodies, with sifters fitted under, and receiving drawers for sifted powder. 290/531, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Two Heavy Type Werner Mixers, Water Jacketed, size of Pans, 3 ft. by 2 ft. 9 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins., also smaller capacity machine. 290/536, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Vertical Grinding Mill with 12 in. Stones, also similar with 30 in. stones. 290/534, Office of this Paper.

LARGE quantity of second-hand and shop-soiled Fittings removed from Pharmacies recently refitted, for Sale at bargain prices. Send requirements or dimensions of pharmacy to PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerk. 4111/2. "Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century."

TREBLE'S for New and Second-hand Fittings, Alterations, Shop Fronts, Glass Cases, Dispensing Screens, Counters, Drawers, Service Trays, Window Fittings, Wall Cases; send your requirements. 549 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10. 'Phone: LEY 2370.

WANTED.—Sifter and Mixer, Gardner preferred, capacity about 30 to 60 lbs. Full details and price to 290/537, Office of this Paper.

£ ?—COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our showrooms a Complete Chemist's Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting. Signs and Modern Interior Fittings. Apply for Lists, D. MATTHEWS & SON, LTD., "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.

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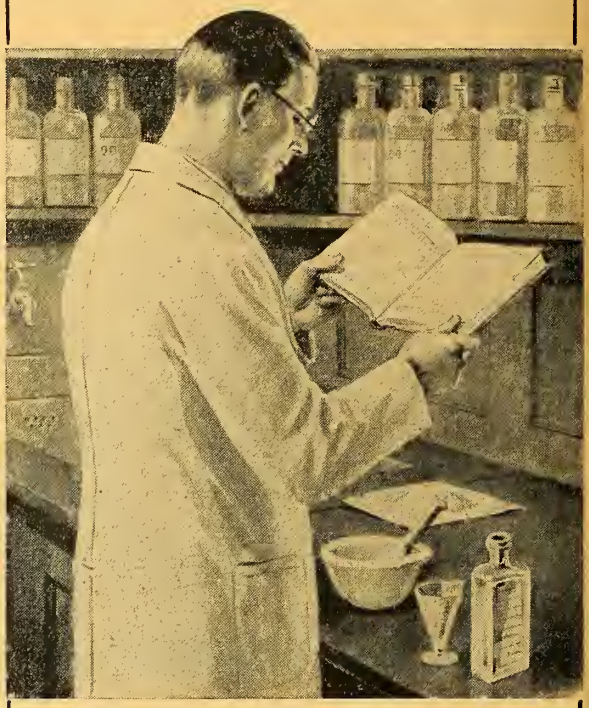
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QUANTITY 1-oz. and ½-oz. perfume bottles, modern; also 4-oz. lotions; must sell cheap; any lot split. 157/3, Office of this Paper.

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